

AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

BY
CHARLES SHEPHARD



HOBO JUNGLE PRESS
2013

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword to the 2013 Edition	xi
Introduction by Adrian Fraser	xv
Introduction by Paul Lewis	xix
List of Subscribers	xxxix
Advertisement	xxxvii
SECTION I	1
Topographical Description—Soil—Climate—Roads— Kingstown—Botanic Garden—Parishes—Population— Revenue—Coin—Garrison—Militia	
Section I Notes	14
SECTION II	15
Early History—Yellow and Black Caribs—Cession in 1763—Sale of Lands—First War, 1772—Treaty of Peace, 1773—Separate Government—Capture by the French	
Section II Notes	34
SECTION III	35
French Government—Restoration of the Island, 1783— Consequences of the French Revolution—Behaviour of the French and Caribs—Insurrection in 1795— Disastrous Expedition to Windward—Proceedings in the Leeward Quarter—Arrival of Troops— Dorsetshire Hill Stormed—Chatoyer Killed	
Section III Notes	58

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION IV.....	59
Post at Chateaubelair—Proclamation—Calliaqua Burnt—Arrival of the 46th Regiment—Attack— A Camp at Calliaqua—Rangers Formed—Duvallé's Settlement Taken—The Caribs at the Vigie—Attack on Calliaqua—Dorsetshire Hill Taken and Retaken— Reinforcement Arrived—Movement on the Vigie— Enemy Driven from the Vigie	
Section IV Notes	77
SECTION V	79
Caribs Retreat to Mount Young—Post at Owia— Escape of the Caribs—Their Camp at Wallibo— Reinforcement from Saint Lucia—Lafond's Hill— Skirmishes at Morne a Garou and Musements— Attack at Morne Ronde—General Myers Arrived— Owia Taken—Attack and Retreat from the Vigie— Evacuated by the Enemy	
Section V Notes	97
SECTION VI	99
Arrival of the 40th, 54th and 59th Regiments with General Irving—Attack of the Vigie—Evacuation by the Enemy—March to Colonarie—General Stewart— English Camp Taken—Arrival of General Hunter— The Troops Withdrawn to Kingstown—The Vigie Occupied by the Enemy—Skirmishes at Miller's Ridge	
Section VI Notes	115

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION VII.....	117
Arrival of General Abercromby—Attack on the Vigie— Surrender of the French—General Orders— Caribs Retreat—Their Removal to Balliceaux— Exertions of the Rangers and General Surrender— Removal to Rattan—Expences of the War	
Section VII Notes	135
SECTION VIII	137
Re-establishment of Cultivation— Governor William Bentinck—Carib Occupancies— Carib Settlement at Morne Ronde— Sir George Beckwith—Colonel Browne— Sir Charles Brisbane—Eruption of the Souffriere— Colonial Events—Death of the Governor	
Section VIII Notes	151
SECTION IX	153
Form of the Present Government—Courts of Justice— Slave Laws—Registry Acts—Commerce—Ecclesiastical Establishment—Education—Colonial Deficiencies	
Section IX Notes	166
SECTION X.....	167
The Grenadines	
Section X Notes	171

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

I.	Quantity of Land.....	A1
II.	Meteorological Table	A1
III.	Pluviameter	A2
IV.	Population	A2, A3
V.	Produce of Estates, and Returns of Slaves.....	A3
VI.	General Crops	A4-A24
VII.	Average Prices of Sugar.....	A25
VIII.	Estimated Expences of Estates	A26, A27
IX.	Accounts of Sales.....	A28-A30
X.	Imports and Exports.....	A31
XI.	Shipping	A32
XII.	Military and Naval Expenditure	A33
XIII.	Island Expenditure	A34
XIV.	Revenue	A35-A37
XV.	Memorial of Planters, &c.....	A38-A40
XVI.	Carib Grants.....	A41
XVII.	Souffriere Expenditure.....	A42
XVIII.	Abstracted Slave Act.....	A43-A46
XIX.	Militia Commissions.....	A47-A56
XX.	Byres' Index	A57-A65
XXI.	Chronological Table.....	A66-A76

Foreword to the 2013 Edition

This new, “updated” edition of Charles Shephard’s *An Historical Account of the Island of Saint Vincent* is intended to introduce a younger audience to a harrowing — albeit one-sided — narrative of the island’s formative years under British rule.

The first edition of the book was published in 1831 when the British had secured the complete takeover of the island after a long and costly battle with the Caribs and an era of relative peace and calm had befallen the residents. The book was, as Shephard notes in his introduction, undertaken at the request of “several Gentlemen of the colony who were anxious that the particular circumstances attendant on the Insurrection in 1795 should be preserved in a convenient form....” For nearly a century and a half “The Work”, as Shephard himself called it, served as a reminder of the “exertions, sacrifices and devotedness” of the British in their efforts to preserve the culture of St. Vincent.

The second printing occurred in 1971, a time when there was a great awakening among the descendants of the various ethnic and racial groups in the islands who suffered the horrendous acts committed by the Colonists in their efforts to conquer the indigenous peoples of the Caribbean. No longer

“The Work”, Shephard’s book was by now just a piece of the story, and a half-truth at that.

More than 40 years later, this republished edition comes at a time when St. Vincent is a free and independent nation and when dozens of scholarly accounts of the Carib Wars cast a different light than the one in Shephard’s narrative. And yet, *An Historical Account of the Island of Saint Vincent* is an important work. Shephard’s cool manner in describing the events that led to the expulsion of the Caribs from their homeland is important reading to every Vincentian:

“The early history of the lesser colonies in the West Indies is so obscure, and of such little importance in the present age, that it is hardly worth any research....”

“...on the 25th of February, 1797 His Majesty’s Ship Experiment...arrived from Martinico with transports to carry the Caribs to Rattan. They were embarked from Bequia, where the transports lay, and on the 11th of March, sailed for the place of destination....”

“(In May, 1805) the remaining Caribs were pardoned...but it was expressly stated that no right to any of the lands formerly occupied by them was recognized. They were situated at Morne Rond, where an occupancy of 230 acres of land was granted for their subsistence.”

To first-time readers, Shephard’s account of the assault of the British inhabitants upon the Caribs is an affront to 21st century sensibilities. The Colonists that died in the countless battles that took place over more than 20 years are named and accounted for, while the Caribs and Negroes who endured the onslaught are nameless. But to the careful reader, there are many surprises. The Maroons of Jamaica, whose forced extradition from their own island to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1796 is revealed in the footnotes (Section VII, Note 6) as the legal basis for the removal of the Caribs to Central America, is chilling reading. And, to his credit, the description of the eruption of Soufrierre in 1812 is thrilling. The attention to detail throughout the work and the effort put into its publication is significant.

The appendices alone, all 21 of them, are worth the price of the book and the reader is encouraged to examine them closely. The Meteorological Table in Appendix II can be compared against today’s statistics for evidence of climate change; appendix V, showing the Produce Raised in St. Vincent and its Dependencies from 1820 to 1829 is eye-opening. The extensive listing of the estates on the island, with the names of the owners and the amount of produce and the increase and decrease in the slave population is most impressive. And appendix XVIII, “Abstract of the Slave Act, passed 16th December, 1825” should be required reading for every student of the humanities.

While this is a word for word reproduction of the original “work”, the editors wish to advise readers that some liberties have been taken. Charles Shephard was a more than adequate historian, but his writing style leaves something to be desired. Partly, this can be attributed to the age in which he was writing. The passive tense is abused, commas and semi-colons are used to excess, and capitalization is more in the old style than contemporary English. There are many run-on sentences and many paragraphs are ill-conceived. To this end, we have tried to make this volume more suitable to the modern reader. No changes have been made to the body of work, but in a few instances, where it was virtually impossible to decipher a sentence, we have corrected the grammar and adjusted tenses. Where we have changed a word or two or three, we have inserted parentheses around the phrase. Where place names are different from what they are known by today, we have left the original spelling and noted it by the word (sic) in parentheses. In other instances, where the spelling is off by one or two letters, we have assumed it was a spelling error and made the correction. In any event, for the history buff who wishes to compare this edition with the original, both can be downloaded in pdf form at the publisher’s web site: www.hobojungle.org.

We are pleased to include in this edition introductions by Vincentian historians and scholars, Drs. Adrian Fraser and Paul Lewis.

Marc Erdrich, for Hobo Jungle
October 2013

Introduction by Adrian Fraser

Ed. Note. **Adrian Fraser** is an historian, social and political commentator and newspaper columnist with the *Searchlight* newspaper of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Previously, he was Head of the University of the West Indies Open Campus in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and served in the NGO Community, holding the position of Coordinator of the Caribbean Peoples Development Agency (CARIPEDA). He is the author of three books, *Chatoyer (Chatawae) First National Hero of St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (written in honour of the declaration of Chatoyer as first National Hero of St. Vincent and the Grenadines), of *Caribbean Social Studies-Series 4 — St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (with Mr. Keith Joseph), published by Macmillan Caribbean Ltd, and *From Shakers to Spiritual Baptists — The Struggle for Survival of the Shakers of St. Vincent and the Grenadines*, Kings-SVG Publishers, Madison, NJ, USA, June 2011.

If I had been asked a few years ago to write an introduction to an edition of Shephard’s *Historical Account of St. Vincent*, especially one that was geared for general readership as this one seems to be, I might have hesitated. For quite a long time this book along with Sir William Young’s *Account of the Black Caribs* shaped our thinking about the Caribs and misrepresented their efforts to defend their land. In recent years however there have been works challenging what was in fact the planters’ version, with its biases and ultimate goal of depriving the Caribs of their lands.

Elsa Goveia in her *Historiography of the British West Indies* published in 1956 had described this work by Shephard as an “exercise in ex-parte history.” In fact, the work is dedicated to “The Survivors of the Carib War — this record of their services and of their departed companions in arms is respectfully inscribed.”

Shephard noted too, that “The work now offered to the Public was undertaken at the request of several Gentlemen of the Colony, who were anxious that the particular circumstances attendant on the Insurrection in 1795 should be preserved in a convenient form, and with more minuteness, than has hitherto been done in the Historical Narratives of the West Indian Islands”.

The book’s bias was therefore put up front very early, although disguised as historical truth. Its focus has been on the Carib Wars, particularly that of 1795-96. The author states clearly that, “The Book must necessarily be a compilation” and acknowledges his debt to the earlier works of Bryan Edwards and Dr. Coke. These along with diaries of events and particulars supplied by persons at the time would have informed the book. One suspects, too, that he would have owed a great deal to Young’s *Account of the Black Caribs* that was first published in 1795.

Following the accounts given of the Carib Wars and the eventual sending into exile of a majority of the Caribs, the author informs us that “...the Reader must now only look for brief disjointed notices of passing events, which are chronicled more for the sake of uniformity, than from any

interest they can be expected to incite.” Shephard is of the view that although one might question his attachment to “the preservation and subsequent culture of a small Island of the Antilles,” the planters were of a different view since much of it had to do with their existence and their property, and so “to them, the Narrative is as deeply interesting, as the Annals of European warfare are to the general reader.” Its claim to be An Historical account of St. Vincent must therefore be questioned since the history of St. Vincent is then equated with the interests of the proprietors. Its compilation includes a sketch of the colony and its institutions and information on the forms of government, the parishes and of the Grenadines. The Appendix also has some information about ownership of estates and number of slaves on these estates for the period 1827-1829, useful today, given the interest that is now being taken on the issue of reparations. It has an abstract, too, of the 1825 Slave Act and extracts from John Byres 1776 Plan of the Island.

Shephard would have had access to a great deal of information about the Carib wars but it has to be remembered that the information would have been very selective and self-serving, given the purpose of the book. Once all of this is understood then readers would be able to get a glimpse of the biases and prejudices of the elites of 19th century slave society. Despite these prejudices and biases against the indigenous people the critical reader, with access to later works, will have a better understanding of the assumptions that informed the policies and actions taken

against the indigenous people and the efforts to dislodge them from their land. I have some reservations about the fact that the editors had taken some liberty by making changes relating to style, grammar and sentence structure. It is difficult, in my view, to separate the contents of this work from the other aspects that constitute the book. The reader with an awareness of the circumstances surrounding the production of the book would probably be better served by providing the original version even with a style of writing not suited to general readers of this era.

But who is Charles Shephard? Not very much appears to be known about him, but we know (providing there was only one person so named at that time) that he was a member of the Executive Council and played a significant part in the debates in the Council and Assembly over Emancipation. He was in fact Chairman of the Committee that was appointed in 1834 to frame a Bill for the Abolition of Slavery. Shephard, of course, took the official line and was very cautious in how he related to members of the Assembly who had been protesting the dictates that came from the Home Government. He is, despite this, better known for his efforts to promote the planters' version of the wars and their relationship with the Caribs. His book was interestingly enough, published in 1831 when the slave debate was heating up and the planters were beginning to sense that there was a move toward emancipating the slaves, recognised in Slave Law as part of their property, indeed, an addition to the lands that they had seized from the Caribs.

Introduction by Paul Lewis

Ed. Note. **Paul E. Lewis** is a retired senior administrative assistant, Open Campus, University of the West Indies, Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. His major interests include the indigenous peoples of the Caribbean, heritage studies and 20th-century Europe. Lewis is Secretary of the Historical and Archaeological Society of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Regional Heritage Association, and Education Officer of the Friends of the Tobago Cays.

I have been asked to write an introduction to a new edition of Charles Shephard's *An Historical Account of the Island of St. Vincent*, first published in London in 1831. This new edition purports to modernize Shephard's language and make it more accessible to the reading public. I support this approach though cautioning that this modernization of language should not neutralize the nuances of early 19th century English language that was appropriate and meaningful to Shephard's benefactors and contemporaries — his immediate and principal readers.

An Historical Account of the Island of St. Vincent was in praise of the "creolized" planter class, and it was both a justification of the war against the Caribs in the Second Carib War (1795) and a tribute of those who participated in the war. The text is liberally sprinkled with references to the "Inhabitants" noting their "sacrifices" and special contribution to the war effort. In Shephard's own words, the book was written "at the request of several Gentlemen of the

Colony, who were anxious that the particular circumstances attendant on the Insurrection of 1795, should be preserved in a convenient form, and with more minuteness, than has hitherto been done in the Historical Narratives of the West Indian Islands....”

The 1795 War was seen as the last straw by the self-styled “inhabitants” of St. Vincent — the British colonials. Young had already documented the litany of one-sided complaints by British residents against the Caribs, and the hatching of many removal schemes since 1763. In 1771, Lord Hillsborough, Secretary of State, received four Vincentian planters in London who had proposed exiling the “unruly” Caribs to a “district of the coast of Africa”, or to the island of St. Matthews for settlement. By 1795 the voices of the humanitarian opposition in England had been silenced by French involvement in the revolts of the Caribs, and as Peter Hulme has noted, it was only the British planter class who had the ability and means to tell the story of their suffering and exploits. The planter class’s story became the only story known! Shephard quite willingly accepted this task. Some historians have even noted that Shephard, Young and others continue to be used as jumping off points for more modern accounts, and their influence is still very pervasive. These latter historians, according to Hulme, have not forcefully challenged or sought alternative perspectives.¹

¹Peter Hulme, “French accounts of the Vincentian Caribs”, in Joseph O. Palacio, (ed.), *The Garifuna: A Nation Across Borders* (2005) p.21-22. Some of these modern works include Bernard Marshal (2007), *Slavery, Law and Society in the British Windward Islands, 1763-1823*; Peter

Shephard, according to Woodville Marshall and Bridgette Brereton, worked as a legal officer in St. Vincent, and was a member of the Executive Council. Being so influential a politician and well known to the planter class he appeared to be the correct choice to document this group’s position on British-Carib relations on St. Vincent, and to establish the correctness of their intended aim to destroy the Carib Nation. Shephard’s history was “ex-parte” history, noted the late Elsa Goveia. It was very biased and one-sided. And Shephard appears to have been heavily influenced by Sir William Young’s *An Account of the Black Charaibs in the Island of St. Vincent’s*, which surfaced in 1795, almost four decades before Shephard’s work.²

Charles Shephard, the colonial legislator, appropriated many of Young’s arguments for relieving the colony of the troublesome native inhabitants, but also mirrored Young in using inflammatory language to describe and demonize the natives. Young had earlier made a contrast between the English and their allies on the one hand, and the Caribs on the other hand. The English were “loyal and brave”, and “gallant and faithful”. The Caribs, however, were viewed as “cunning”, “cruel”, “lawless”, “wild and free”, and “idle”, and “predatory”. The Caribs in Young’s opinion were not

Hulme (1992), *Colonial Encounters: Europe and the Native Caribbean, 1492-1797*; and Nancie Gonzalez (1988, 2008), *Sojourners of the Caribbean: Ethnogenesis and Ethnohistory of the Garifuna*.

²See Woodville Marshall and Bridgett Brereton, “Historiography of Barbados, the Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana” in B.W. Higman (ed), *General History of the Caribbean*, Vol. VI, UNESCO, p.571.

ideal neighbours, and their living arrangements and land holding systems came under severe scrutiny and criticism by the English. Shephard in 1831 viewed the Caribs as not just “cowards” and “treacherous” but “perfidious” beings. Paramount Chief Joseph Chatoyer was described in this way: “....Cruelty rather than courage had always been the principle of this man’s conduct, he therefore fell unregretted in single combat with Major Leith of the Militia....” Shephard’s statement thus helped to perpetuate the myth of the Scottish Major Leith’s victory over Chatoyer in a duelling confrontation.³ Shephard’s comments mirrored the prevailing view that the “gallant and faithful” British must be seen to triumph, even in lies, over the “lawless”, “cruel and perfidious” Caribs.⁴

Shephard quite literally and very liberally used the works of writers Bryan Edwards, *The History, Civil and Commercial of the British Colonies in the West Indies*, 3 vols; Thomas Coke’s *History of the West Indies (1808-1811)* 3 vols., and the manuscripts and summaries of events provided by members of the planter class to compile this document of the circumstances surrounding the Second Carib War — the heart of the book — and some selected

³Many writers have since challenged this version of history. See Roderick McDonald, *Between Slavery and Freedom: Special Magistrate John Anderson’s Journal of St. Vincent during the Apprenticeship Period*, 2000; and Christopher Taylor (2012), *The Black Carib Wars*.

⁴Major Leith’s tombstone in the Anglican Cathedral, Kingstown – the church of the planter class – is appropriately covered over with a huge carpet.

aspects of the aftermath of the war. Shephard’s document is a selected view of the war. It is biased and certainly not a complete history of St. Vincent as the title suggests.

The organization of Shephard’s “history” is useful only to accommodate his rendering of the planters’ view of the 1795 war — it is an unbalanced work. The first section talks about the size, location and topography, and the administrative organization of the colony. The second section literally runs us through the history of English-Carib relations and the First Carib War as a prelude to the final war of 1795. Sections III-VII deal totally with the 1795-96 conflict with no discussion of the internment of the Caribs on Balliceaux, and he provides no accounting of Black Caribs’ journey into exile. The final section gives snippets of life after the Carib War and the attempt to return St. Vincent to some sort of “normalcy”.

While Shephard’s “history” is biased, it is a time piece and presents the views of the dominant white, colonial, land-holding and administrative class on the island. For that particular reason too the book is singularly important for articulating and advocating such self-serving views as the official accounting and explanation of our early colonial history, which had been internalized not only by the colonials themselves but also by generations of Vincentians.

But of far greater importance than the planter class’s self-serving interpretation of the Second Carib War is the

rich statistical information contained in the appendices. The selected statistical data points to the reality of the plantation system. The total numbers of slaves held, the number of plantations in operation, the diverse ownership of these plantations, and all the data surrounding plantation production right up to 1829 — a few years before the Emancipation of the slaves — is given in very vivid detail. Apart from providing a rich panoramic view of the condition of plantation slavery in the colony, the data is rich documentary evidence for those involved in preparing arguments for getting reparations for indigenous peoples and African slavery in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These appendices are probably the most important parts of the book.



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LONDON

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1831

TO
THE SURVIVORS
OF
THE CARIB WAR

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AND OF
THEIR DEPARTED COMPANIONS IN ARMS
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

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The work now offered to the Public was undertaken at the request of several Gentlemen of the Colony who were anxious that the particular circumstances attendant on the Insurrection in 1795 should be preserved in a convenient form, and with more minuteness than has hitherto been done in the Historical Narratives of the West Indian Islands.

It may probably be considered that too great an importance has been attached to the preservation and subsequent culture of a small Island of the Antilles, but the proprietors of Saint Vincent are actuated by a different feeling; they are conscious of the exertions, the sacrifices, the devotedness of the inhabitants in 1795, although these were on a small scale. Yet they were made for their existence and their property, and to them the Narrative is as deeply interesting, as the annals of European warfare are to the general reader; hence the occasional minuteness of detail, the constant insertion of names where the perspicuity of the narrative does not require it, will be pardoned from this explanation of the particular object of the work.

The book must necessarily be a compilation. Bryan Edwards' work and the narrative inserted in Dr. Coke's History of the West Indies have been principally followed, but with considerable alterations, for the author has been fortunate enough to obtain several manuscript diaries of events made at the time, and has thus been enabled to

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

correct many errors; he has also ascertained many interesting particulars from resident survivors to whom he is highly indebted for the liberal and unreserved communications they have always afforded. During the progress of the work, however, the mortality among the elder inhabitants, and especially in the year 1829, was very great and many of his well wishers have sunk into the grave. It may be recorded as a singular and unprecedented circumstance in Colonial annals that the Governor Sir Charles Brisbane, the President of the Council Hon. Robert Gordon, the Speaker Hon. John Dalzell, and the Chief Justice Hon. John Henry Hobson should all have died within the short space of three months without the prevalence of any epidemic disease.

To render the work generally useful, a number of tables and returns have been collected from authentic sources and a short summary of West Indian chronology has been compiled. The index to Byres's map (appendix XX) has also been reprinted with some additions, as the map has been latterly republished and is in general use. An accurate map, however, is still a desideratum, which the present Crown and Colony Surveyors are eminently qualified to supply.

The mode of colonial cultivation has been of late years so fully entered into by different authors that any further observations must become mere repetition; therefore, only a few interesting statistical details relative to the expences of estates, and the prices of produce, have been inserted. The same may be said of the long agitated question of slavery,

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

which has been exhausted by Mr. Barclay, Mr. Barnham, Mr. M^cQueen, Mr. Macdonnell and others. The manners and customs of tropical life have been depicted by Dr. Pinckard, Mr. Coleridge, a *Resident's Sketches*, and the author of Marly with the happiest effect and require no further illustration.

This author returns his most grateful thanks to his numerous subscribers for their patronage and support. If any names should be omitted in the list, he trusts it will be attributed to the difficulty of procuring them from the adjacent islands in time to be forwarded to the printer in London, and also that his absence from Europe will be an excuse for any errors in composition, which, though conspicuous in print, will escape the most attentive observer in manuscript.

Saint Vincent
August 1830

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT, &c.

SECTION I

*Topographical Description—Soil—Climate—Roads—
Kingstown—Botanic Garden—Parishes—Population—
Revenue—Coin—Garrison—Militia*

Saint Vincent was discovered by Columbus on the 22d day of January, A.D. 1498, and was named from that circumstance, it being St. Vincent's Day in the Spanish calendar.¹ It is a very beautiful, healthy and fertile island at 13°10'15" N latitude and 60°30'57" W longitude. It is about 18½ miles long and 11¼ wide, and contains 84,286² acres of land of which, at present, about 35,000 acres are in cultivation. Its principal features are lofty mountains in the central parts of the island clothed with immense trees, diverging in ridges towards the sea of a less elevated description, and intersected by deep ravines in the interior that gradually widen on the approach to the shore and become vallies (sic) capable of cultivation, in general well supplied with water; this feature is principally descriptive of the northwestern side of the island. On the northeast the surface is more level and less broken, and there is a large tract of land at the base of the Souffriere mountain that forms

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

an extensive plain of upwards of 6,000 acres, gradually declining towards the sea, the most productive land in the colony. The soil in the vallies is a rich, tenacious loam and occasionally a fine black mould; on the higher regions it assumes a more sandy character and is less fertile. The lands adjoining the Souffriere are also clay at the bottom, but the surface having been covered with the sand ejected by the volcano in 1812, it presents the feature of a loose porous superficies. (*Ed. note:* While the word superficies is now considered rare, the reference here is to the surface layer of the soil.)

The character of this island is decidedly volcanic: traces of strata that have undergone the action of fire are visible everywhere, and huge masses of rock, displaced from their original situations, indicate the powerful agency that alone could have effected such a change. It is said by those skilled in geological researches that there is not a primitive rock in the island, an opinion that is supported by branches of trees and other substances frequently discovered in large masses of rock at considerable depths that must at one time have been in a state of fusion. A remarkable instance is to be seen at the tunnel at Grand Sable.

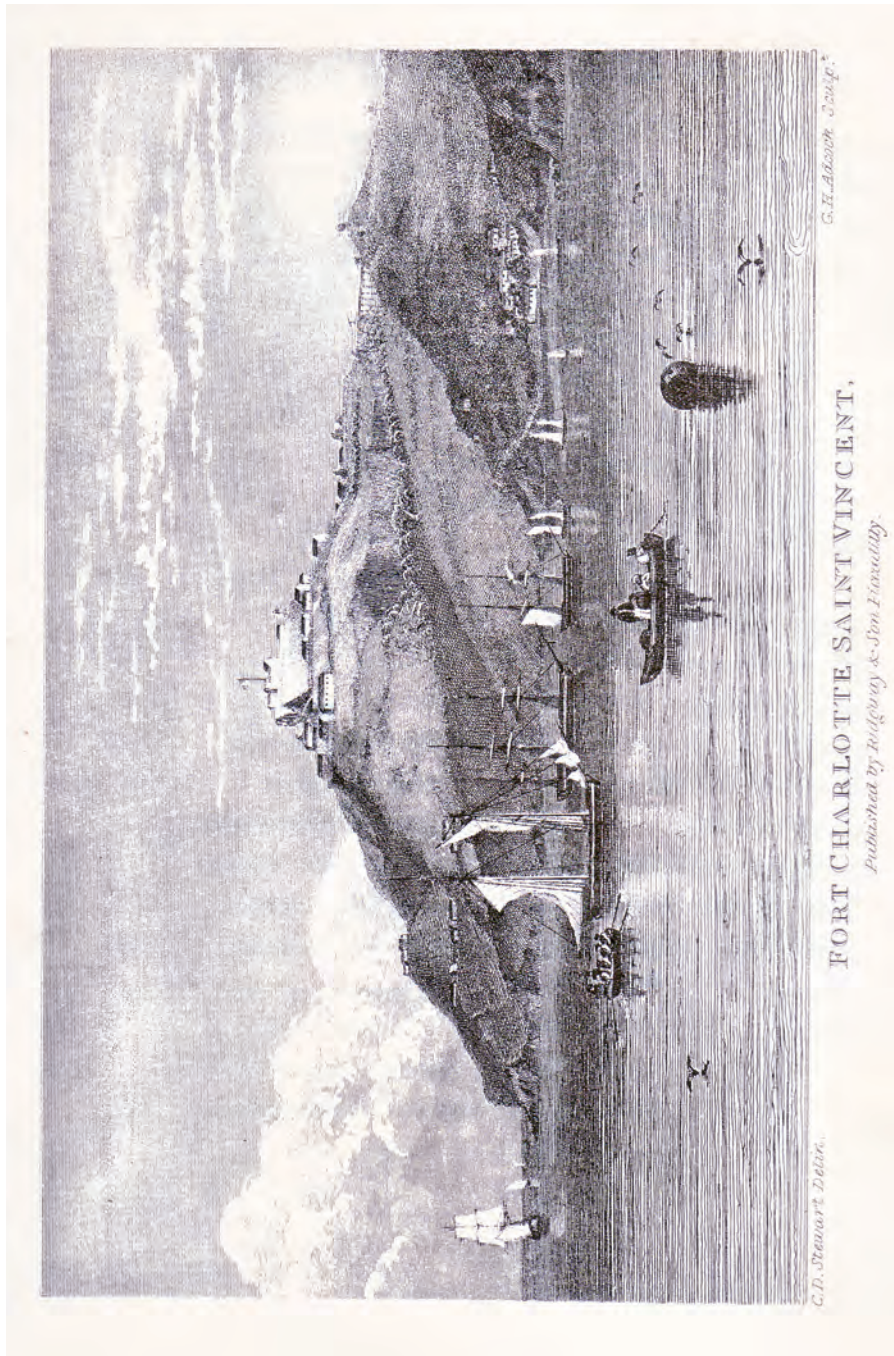
The average temperature through the year may be stated at $81\frac{1}{2}$ (27.5 C). The air is remarkably elastic and salubrious. The seasons are, in common with all tropical situations, divided into wet and dry, the former commencing with the full moon in May, which is generally preceded by thunder;

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

but the variations in the fall of rain are very considerable. The latter season begins about November, but the elevation of the mountains is so great that the island is very generally refreshed by cooling showers, and hence is the consequent fertility of the soil.³ The prevailing winds are from the northeast, but at the equinox gales from the southward and westward are occasionally experienced. The length of the day varies from 12 hours 46 minutes to 11 hours 54 minutes, and the variation of the needle may be estimated at $2^{\circ}50'$ East.

The highways on the windward coast are tolerably good for 26 miles; their trace in general is near to the sea side, except in cases of high land when it is necessary to pass along the indentations of the vallies. On the leeward coast for a distance of 23 miles, they are much inferior, the hills being much higher, the circuitry of the trace is proportionally increased. The latter are little frequented, the passage by sea in canoes being more easy and commodious. The highways are kept in repair by the proprietors of the estates who have adjoining portions allotted them by act of the legislature. They are required to expend an estimated quantity of labour on the highways for which they are allowed a certain sum from the treasury on a certificate from the way-wardens of the parish, who are nominated by the justices at the February sessions in each year.

The island is divided into five parishes: Saint George, Charlotte, Saint Andrew, Saint David, and Saint Patrick.



THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Within the first stands the capital, Kingstown.⁴ It is situated near the southwestern extremity of the island at the bottom of a deep bay about one mile wide. It is protected by a battery on the south — Cane Garden Point — and by Fort Charlotte on the northwest, which is the chief defence of the island. It is situated on a rock about 600 feet above the level of the sea and is well fortified. It contains barracks for 600 men and has 34 pieces of artillery of different descriptions, beside several outworks for the protection of detached buildings.

The town consists of three streets nearly a mile long, parallel to the sea and intersected by six others. There are about 300 houses. The lower stories are in general built with stone or brick and the upper of wood with shingled roofs; but there are a number of small wooden houses which, however convenient they may be for the lower classes, give an air of poverty and inferiority to the whole. Three streams flow across the town and add considerably to its cleanliness. The public buildings are substantial but not elegant. The church is a large, heavy brick building capable of containing 2,000 persons. It has an excellently toned organ, a splendid chandelier, very handsome pulpit, and bishop's throne. The expences of this building, which was opened for divine service in 1820, amounted to upwards of £47,000, of which Government contributed £5,000 out of the purchase money of the Carib lands. The old building was destroyed by the hurricane in 1780.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

The court house is built of stone and contains two rooms on the upper story appropriated for the sittings of the Council and Assembly, with two committee rooms; below, the Courts of Justice are held. Here also are the public offices of the registrar and marshal. This building stands in front of the market place and is enclosed with an iron railing. Behind it, the gaol, the cage and the treadmill are placed. In the front, close to the sea side, stand the market house and the depot for the militia arms. The Wesleyan missionaries have a commodious wooden chapel and the Romanists have commenced a brick church.

About one mile from Kingstown is the Botanic Garden. This establishment was first commenced in 1763 and consists of about 30 acres of land, of which 16 were formerly cultivated with great care. Dr. Young, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Lockhead, and Mr. Caley were, successively, superintendents at a liberal salary from the Government and with a supply of 12 Negroes. The control of it was entrusted to the Secretary at War, to whom regular reports were transmitted. Here, almost every species of the vegetable world, which the hand of nature has bestowed on the West India islands for use and beauty, for food and luxury, abounded and many valuable exotics were imported from the East Indies and South America.

The mango and the cinnamon, which were introduced by Lord Rodney in Jamaica in 1782, were also sent to this establishment; also, some of the original breadfruit plants

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

brought by Captain Bligh from Otaheite (now Tahiti) in 1793; and through the zeal and activity of Dr. Anderson, two nutmeg trees were procured from Cayenne in 1809. The clove was obtained from Martinico as early as 1787, where it was brought from the East Indies. Great care was displayed in the cultivation of these spices, which are now so generally circulated through the island that in a few years they must become abundant.⁵ On the death of Mr. Lockheed in 1814, the prosperity of this establishment began to decline. His successor was discontented with his appointment and disagreed with the inhabitants and harassed his superiors at the War Office by reiterated complaints. Hence, the Government embraced the opportunity of directing a great proportion of the plants to be removed to Trinidad and discontinued the allowances.

The land was offered to the colony on the condition of erecting a Government House. For some few years £800 was annually expended by the legislature in partially maintaining the garden and preserving the remaining trees. In 1828, however, this allowance was discontinued and the sum of £4,500 was voted to the Governor for the purpose of erecting a cottage there, which was completed, and about three acres were conveyed to trustees for the use of the Governor for the time being. This is, at present, the only residence for the Chief Magistrate, the old Government House in Kingstown having long been in a dilapidated state.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

SAINT GEORGE'S Parish extends from Kingstown, North River to the Jambou, and contains 9,337 acres of land in sugar estates. It has seven rivers capable of turning mills. The different ridges in this parish having been cleared of their wood by the earlier settlers, the clouds are attracted by the more lofty mountains in the interior, and it has been deemed prudent to preserve the timber on an elevated situation called the King's Hill⁶ from future destruction by an especial act of the legislature.

Three miles from Kingstown is the small town of Calliaqua consisting of 59 houses and 400 inhabitants. Its chief attractions are the commodious harbour and very convenient beach for shipping produce. There is a singularly insulated rock on the northwestern side 260 feet above the level of the sea on the top of which Fort Duvernette is constructed. It is ascended by a staircase cut out of the solid stone. On Dorsetshire Hill there are barracks for troops but in such a dilapidated state as not to be habitable.

Some distance above Calliaqua, towards the interior, is the Vigie (or lookout), a commanding situation rendered memorable from the events of the insurrection. The different ridges are here concentrated into one elevation with three conical hills where the Caribs fixed their camp. Eastward is the very extensive valley of a (sic), which has only one singular cleft, or opening, with almost perpendicular sides through which the river Jambou flows to the sea.⁷ Some persons have conjectured that this valley is an exhausted

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

crater that has been thus drained of its waters; but the position is too low to maintain this hypothesis, as the volcanic craters in all the islands are situated on the most lofty mountains.

CHARLOTTE Parish is bounded on the south by St. George's and northerly by uncultivable lands. It contains 11,849 acres in cultivation, and that part of it called the Carib country, which was only partially settled in 1804, is the most productive in the island. The southern part consists of a portion of General Monckton's grant of 4,000 acres, which he sold for £30,000, and which was subsequently sold in lots by the speculators. This parish is so well supplied with rivers, notwithstanding several were absorbed at the time of the eruption of the Souffriere, that all the mills are worked by water; and the estates are generally larger than in the other parishes. A tunnel of 200 feet long was cut through Mount Young in 1813, which greatly improved the means of communication with the newly settled country; and a stupendous work was afterwards undertaken by the owner of Grand Sable Estate in cutting another tunnel through the same mountain lower down and nearer the sea for the convenience of shipping the produce. The material to be perforated proved to be stone instead of terrass (sic), as was expected, and 360 feet in length were accordingly blasted by drilling in the solid rock at an expence of about £5,000.

SAINT ANDREW'S Parish is the first on the leeward side adjoining the town. It contains 4,096 acres, and the

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

vallies being narrower, the estates are small and more compact. Neither is it so well supplied with water, except in Buccament Valley which is one of the most extensive and fertile in the island. In this parish is the small town of New Edinburgh where the depot for the commissariat stores is erected.

SAINT PATRICK is next in order on the western coast containing 5,426 acres with the two small towns of Layou and Barouallie. Here the land becomes much more precipitous and difficult of cultivation, and the fertility decreases. Neither are such of the habitations, as are situated in the vallies, so salubrious.

The last parish is SAINT DAVID'S containing 4,198 acres, whose characteristic features are the same as the preceding. In Washilabo Valley and also at the south point near to the entrance of Chateaubelair Bay, are some fine specimens of basaltes. The vicinity of the Souffriere and other lofty mountains ensures the planters in this quarter plenty of rain; the facilities of shipping produce — compared with the bold eastern coast — are very great and reduce the expence and risk of an estate considerably. This leeward coast was the first settlement of the French planters, and Barouallie was the principal town of the island. There was a church that was destroyed in the hurricane of 1780 and has not yet been rebuilt. There are also the remains of a French chapel near to Chateaubelair which was blown down at the same time.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

The returns of the general population of the island are very defective and have only been taken at distant intervals. By the late census in 1825, the white and free population was 4,125. Kingstown contains about 3,000 persons; the slaves employed in agricultural labour on estates are 19,863, and there are about 4,000 others employed in other pursuits.⁸

The revenue of the island is about £26,000 per annum and is raised by an annual tax act by which assessments on all the staple commodities of the island are made, as well as a proportionate percentage on the incomes of merchants and other persons, plus a poll tax on unattached slaves. Commissioners to carry the act into execution are named for each parish and the returns are directed to be given in to the Treasurer in January, from whence the rates are calculated according to the estimated expences of the island and submitted to the Assembly.⁹ The colony derives no pecuniary assistance from Great Britain; the garrison, the proportionate expence of the naval establishment, the packets, and the home salary of the Governor, form the burthen (sic) sustained by the Mother Country, which is amply compensated by the duties on produce; that on sugar only in 1828 was £338,624.¹⁰

The gold coins in circulation are exclusively Spanish and Portuguese, the doubloon at the value of \$16 with the aliquot parts in proportion; the Johannes passes by weight at nine shillings the pennyweight. Formerly, this coin was the most common throughout the islands, each colony mutilating their

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

own by plugs and various marks to prevent exportation; from these practices the coin became so deteriorated that in 1818 it was called in at a considerable loss, and doubloons came into more general circulation. The silver coins are the dollar which passes at 10 shillings currency, and colonial coins of one-fourth, one-eighth and one-sixteenth: the British silver occasionally forms part of the commissariat issues from which source nearly all the bullion of the country arises, but it is speedily collected by the merchants for remittances to Europe and is therefore of little benefit as a general circulating medium. The English copper money and barbarous colonial coins, with the equally barbarous names of stampees and black dogs, complete the catalogue. The sterling value of the dollar being four shillings and four pence, gives 230 and ten-thirteenths as the currency value of £100. It may be reasonably expected, since Great Britain has resumed a metallic currency and the gold coinage has of late years been so immense, that in due time the circulation of it will be extended to the colonies, by which means a uniform value will be established through the islands and the abominations of currency will be removed. This will be productive of the most substantial benefits by the reduction of the exchange to an equitable rate, and consequently the price of such articles as are imported from Great Britain; the colonial credit will also be increased from the greater facility and certainty of remittance. The system has already been adopted in Tobago, and the French islands have always been supplied with their European coins that maintain the sterling value and denomination.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Since the peace, the garrison for the protection of the island has been reduced to one wing of a regiment with a few artillery men. During the war, two regiments were the complement, which the Government undertook to furnish in consideration of the assistance that was given by the colony at different periods towards building the forts and barracks and of maintaining the roads thereto at the public expence.

The militia consists of all the free inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 55 and is formed into one regiment of 580 men, two King's Companies of 150 men, two Queen's Companies of 125 men and 25 cavalry. These assemble for exercise once a month at different stations in the island. The legislature has endeavoured to keep up an effective force of white persons by requiring the planters to keep one white person for every 50 slaves, under a penalty of £50 for each deficiency.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

Section I Notes

¹Saint Vincent was deacon of Saragossa. Gibbon, however, thinks he was attached to a church, either at Evora or Beia, from the circumstance of the adjoining cape being named after him. He lived about the end of the third age under the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian. He was tortured and put to death by Datianus, the Governor of Spain, January 22d, A. D. 305, who endeavoured to root out Christianity in that country. An account of his sufferings is to be found in Tillemont Memoires Ecclesiastiques, Vol. V. Part II. 58. See Gibbon, Chap. XVI.

²For a more particular detail, see the Appendix No. I.

³See Appendix Nos. II and III.

⁴For the accurate and spirited views of the fort and the town of Kingstown, the author is indebted to his friend Charles D. Stewart, Esq. Acting Marshal of the colony.

⁵The Rev. Lansdown Guilding has published a short account of this garden, with a catalogue of all the plants, to which the botanical reader is referred. It is to be hoped that this work is a prelude only to a more general description of West Indian plants, which this gentleman is so eminently qualified to give.

⁶Baron Humboldt's remarks on this subject ought to be deeply impressed on the mind of every proprietor. "By felling the trees that cover the tops and the sides of the mountains, men in every climate prepare at once two calamities for future generations: the want of fuel and the scarcity of water; where forests are destroyed as they are everywhere in America by the European planters with an imprudent precipitation, the springs are entirely dried up or become less abundant, the beds of the rivers remaining dry during a part of the year, are converted into torrents whenever great rains fall on the heights." Pers. Narrative, Vol. IV. p. 142.

⁷Here is a majestic cabbage tree (*Areca oleracea*) that in 1814 was ascertained to be 156 feet high by trigonometrical measurement. This is considerably higher than Mr. Coleridge has admitted, though the existence of Ligon's 300 foot trees is by no means contended for.

⁸Such details as exist will be found in the Appendix No. IV and V.

⁹See Appendix, No XIII and XIV.

¹⁰See Appendix, No. XII.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

SECTION II

*Early History—Yellow and Black Caribs—Cession in 1763—
Sale of Lands—First War, 1772—Treaty of Peace, 1773—
Separate Government—Capture by the French*

The early history of the lesser colonies in the West Indies is so obscure and of such little importance in the present age that it is hardly worthy of any research. There are few records to be found in any writings of those who first visited them that are not either enveloped in fiction or distorted by ignorance or prejudice. Imitating the absurd example of the Papal grant of the whole continent of America to the Spanish monarch, other potentates appear from time to time to have silenced the clamours of their subjects for remuneration by grants of different islands and tracts of land with as much propriety and as little regard for the rights of individuals already in possession of them. Saint Vincent experienced this fate. It is not established that Columbus or any Spaniards ever were in actual possession of this island. The inhabitants were numerous and warlike, the coast was difficult of access, and the appearance of the interior was that of a dense forest with numerous rivers

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

and precipitous ravines. Possessing these natural means of defence and abounding with the facilities of existence from a fertile soil, the ocean and rivers being well supplied with fish and the forests teeming with large trees peculiarly adapted for canoes, it became a chosen residence for a tribe of natives called the Yellow Caribs. It was nevertheless included in the Earl of Carlisle's patent that was granted by Charles I in 1627. Afterwards, in 1672 a new commission was granted to Lord Willoughby constituting him Governor of Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, and Dominica. On his demise Sir Jonathan Atkins was appointed, who in 1680 was succeeded by Sir Richard Dutton.

In 1685, Colonel Edwin Stede was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. He seems to have been the first to assert any actual pretensions to the island, as he sent persons to prevent the French from taking wood and water without permission fearing that they might gradually claim a right of possession from the exercise of this privilege. Notwithstanding this nominal title, the English and French sovereigns had agreed to an act of neutrality as far back as 1660, which was also confirmed by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In the occasional visits to Saint Vincent, two distinct races of men were discovered: they were of different origins and their appearances and manners plainly corresponded with those of different portions of the globe. One of these tribes had evidently descended from the aborigines¹ of the island; those of the other tribe were as evidently intruders, and the great difficulty consists in accounting fairly and fully for their

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

introduction. Probability is the highest species of evidence that has hitherto been attained and on this foundation the origin of this people rests. Upon a fair comparison, Raynal seems to have given the most satisfactory narrative of the early settlements of the Europeans among the natives. When the English and French agreed that Dominica and Saint Vincent should be left to the Caribs as their property, some of these savages, who until then had been dispersed, retired into the former, but the greater part into the latter. The population of these children of nature was suddenly increased by a race of Africans whose origin has never been clearly ascertained. The best opinion is that about 1675 a ship from that country carrying out Negroes for sale foundered on the coast of Bequia, a small island near to Saint Vincent, and that the slaves who escaped from the wreck were received by the inhabitants as brethren. But this was not all. The proprietors of the island gave their daughters in marriage to these strangers, and the race that sprang from this mixture was called Black Carib, having preserved more of the primitive colour of their fathers than the lighter hue of their mothers. The Yellow Caribs are of a low stature; the Black are tall and stout, and this doubly savage race speaks with a degree of vehemence that seems like anger.

At length some difference arose between these two classes, of which the French in Martinico resolved to avail themselves and thereby to profit by the ruin of both parties; but the smallness of the numbers sent out against them, and the defection of the Yellow Caribs who refused

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

to supply such dangerous allies with any of the succours they had promised them to act against their rivals, and the impossibility of coming up with enemies who kept themselves concealed in the woods, were circumstances that combined to disconcert this rash and violent enterprize (sic). The invaders who were commanded by Major Paulian were forced to reembark (sic) after losing many valuable lives, but the triumph of the Black Caribs did not prevent their suing for peace; they even invited the French to come and live with them, swearing sincere friendship. The proposal was accepted and in the year 1719 many of the French inhabitants of Martinico removed to Saint Vincent.

When the French came, they brought their slaves with them to clear and till the ground. The Black Caribs, shocked at the idea of resembling persons who were degraded by slavery and fearing that in process of time their own colour, which betrayed their origin, might be made a pretence for enslaving them, took refuge in the thickest part of the woods. In order to create and perpetuate a visible distinction between their race and the slaves brought into the island, and likewise in imitation of the practice of the Yellow Caribs, they compressed so as to flatten the foreheads of all their newborn infants. This was thereafter concluded as a token of their independence. The next generation thus became, as it were, a new race. They gradually quitted (sic) the woods, erected huts and formed little communities on the coast.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

By degrees they claimed a portion of the territory possessed by the Caribs, and having learned the use of firearms, which they procured from the French traders on being refused a friendly participation in the landed property, established themselves as a separate tribe, elected a chief and again commenced hostilities against the Yellow Caribs. By force, they brought their adversaries to terms of accommodation, and they agreed to divide equally the lands situated on the leeward coast. It happened, however, after this division that the Black Caribs experienced a most mortifying disappointment, for most of the new planters from Europe and from the French settlements in the West Indies landed and settled near the Yellow Caribs, where the coast is most accessible. This decided preference occasioned a new war in which the Yellow Caribs were always defeated and at length obliged to retire to the windward parts of the island. Some fled to the Continent and some to Tobago. The few that remained lived separately from the Blacks who became sole masters of all the lands on the leeward shore, and in the quality of conquerors obliged the European planters to re-purchase the lands for which they had already paid the Yellow Caribs. A Frenchman having produced to a Black Carib chief a deed of land that he had purchased of a Yellow Carib was told he did not know what the paper contained, but pointing to his own arrow said if he did not give him the sum he demanded, he would set fire to and burn down his house that very night.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

While these differences were in progress, and while the French were gradually gaining a footing in the island, George I granted it to the Duke of Montague, who in 1723 sent out a small armament to take possession; but on their arrival these new proprietors found the French influence under the appearance of protection so predominant, and the determination of the natives to admit no Europeans to a permanent settlement there so fixed, that they were glad to abandon their ill-judged enterprize.² When the Duke, at a subsequent period, endeavoured to establish his claim before the Privy Council, it was disallowed.

Notwithstanding these impediments, the French prevailed by means of continual reinforcements of men and money, and superior skill in agriculture and commercial affairs, so that in less than 20 years 800 whites and 3,000 black slaves were employed in the cultivation of commodities for exportation, which yielded a sum equal to £63,625. The expedition that was sent against Martinico in 1762 under Monckton³ and Rear Admiral Rodney also took this island, and in 1763 it was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown without any reservation of the rights of the Caribs. General Robert Melville was appointed the first Governor.

Upon this cession, commissioners were sent out with the new British governors, authorising them to sell the ceded lands by public sale to indemnify the Government for the

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

heavy expences of the war, and 20,538 acres were disposed of for the sum of £162,854.⁴

Under this commission, the lands of French proprietors purchased of the Caribs originally and those belonging to the Caribs themselves were too indiscriminately sold to British planters who came from North America, Barbados and Antigua to settle here. This severity caused many persons to abandon the island; but many remained and for a third time submitted to purchase their plantations. But it must be observed that if the royal instructions had been strictly obeyed, the lands belonging to the Caribs would have been held sacred, notwithstanding the omission in the treaty, for the instructions strictly enjoined the commissioners “not to molest them in their Possessions nor to attempt any survey of their Country without previous and express orders from Home.”

The publication of these commissions throughout the island was but ill-relished by the new settlers who aimed at nothing less than the possession of the whole territory of the isle. Repeated remonstrances were made to the Ministry complaining of restrictions and limited boundaries, and a tedious negotiation was the result. At length, about 1771, soon after the appointment of Brigadier General William Leyborne Leyborne to be Governor, the planters resolved to carry into execution their lucrative plans. Hitherto, cultivation had not extended beyond the river Coubaimarou, but the grant to General Monckton, which commenced

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

from this point, being eagerly bought up by the planters and proving to be very fertile lands, many enterprising persons obtained the sanction of Government for other grants of lands beyond that boundary. Attempts were made to take possession of them, which were opposed by the Caribs. This resistance was construed into a declaration of war or an act of rebellion against the British Government and occasioned the commencement of hostilities.

In April 1772, orders were issued from England to send two regiments⁵ from North America to join such troops as could be spared from the neighbouring islands to reduce the Caribs to a due submission, or if that became impracticable through their obstinacy, they were to transport them to such place as should be deemed by the Governor and Council most convenient for their reception and best calculated to secure the tranquillity of the colony. This expedition was carried on under the direction of Major General Dalrymple, who distinguished himself considerably on the occasion, yet he was not able before the month of February 1773, to effect the humiliation of the Caribs.

In the meantime an enquiry was set on foot by the opponents of Lord North's administration, respecting the justice and propriety of the motives that gave rise to this expedition. After a tedious investigation, it was finally resolved that the measure was founded in injustice and reflected dishonour on the national character, a violation of the natural rights of mankind, and totally subversive of that

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

liberty it gloried to defend. This conclusion was productive of immediate orders to suspend hostilities against the Caribs and to negotiate a treaty with them on reasonable terms. In obedience to these instructions, General Dalrymple made overtures of peace that were joyfully embraced by the enemy. The following is the substance of the treaty as appears in the Saint Vincent Gazette of February 27, 1773.

ARTICLE 1. All hostile proceedings are to cease, and a firm and lasting friendship to succeed.

II. The Caribs shall acknowledge His Majesty to be the rightful Sovereign of the Island and Domain of St. Vincent, take an oath of fidelity to him as their King, promise absolute submission to his will, and lay down their arms.

III. They shall submit themselves to the laws and obedience of His Majesty's Government, and the Governor shall have power to enact such further regulations for the public advantage as shall be convenient. (This Article only respects their transactions with His Majesty's Subjects not being Indians, their intercourse and customs with each other in the Quarter allotted them not being affected by it.) And all new regulations are to receive the approbation of His Majesty's Governor, before carried into execution.

IV. A portion of the lands hereafter mentioned, shall be allotted for the residence of the Caribs, from the River Byera to point Espagnole on the one side, and from the River Auilabou to Espagnole on the other side, according to lines

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

to be drawn by His Majesty's Surveyors from the sources of the rivers to the tops of the mountains. The rest of the land formerly inhabited by the Caribs, for the future to belong entirely to His Majesty.

V. Those lands not to be alienated either by sale, lease, or otherwise, but by persons properly authorised by His Majesty to receive them.

VI. Roads, ports, batteries, and communications shall be made as His Majesty pleases.

VII. No undue intercourse with the French islands shall be allowed.

VIII. Runaway Slaves in the possession of the Caribs, shall be given up, and endeavours used to discover and apprehend all others, and an engagement shall be entered into, not to encourage, receive or harbour in future any Slaves whatever, a forfeiture of lands shall be the penalty for harbouring them, and carrying them off the island shall be considered a capital crime.

IX. All persons guilty of capital crimes against the English, are to be delivered up.

X. In time of danger, the Caribs are to be aiding and assisting His Majesty's Subjects against their enemies.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

XI. The Three Chains to belong, and remain to His Majesty.

XII. All conspiracies and plots against His Majesty, or His Government, are to be made known to the Governor, or other civil Magistrate.

XIII. Leave, if required, to be given to the Caribs to depart this island with their families and properties, with assistance in their transportation.

XIV. Free access to the Quarter to be allowed to the Caribs, to be given to persons properly empowered to go in pursuit of runaway Slaves, and safe conduct allowed them.

XV. Deserters from His Majesty's service, if any, and runaway Slaves from the French, to be delivered up, in order that they may be returned to their Masters.

XVI. The Chiefs of the different Quarters are to render an account of the names and numbers of the inhabitants of the several districts.

XVII. The Chiefs and other Carib inhabitants are to attend the Governor, when required for His Majesty's service.

XVIII. All possible facility consistent with the Laws of Great Britain is to be afforded the Caribs in the sale of their produce, and in their Trade to the different British islands.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

XIX. Entire liberty of fishing, as well on the coast of Saint Vincent, as at the neighbouring Quays to be allowed them.

XX. In all cases where the Caribs conceive themselves injured by His Majesty's Subjects, or other persons, and are desirous of having reference to the Laws, or to the Civil Magistrates, an agent, being one of His Majesty's natural born Subjects, may be employed by themselves, or if more agreeable at His Majesty's cost.

XXI. No Strangers or white persons are to be permitted to settle among the Caribs, without permission obtained in writing from the Governor.

XXII. These Articles subscribed to, and observed, the Caribs are to be pardoned, secured and fixed in their property, according to His Majesty's directions given, and all past offences are to be forgotten.

XXIII. After the signing of this Treaty, should any of the Caribs refuse to observe the conditions of it, they are to be considered and treated as enemies by both parties, and the most effectual means are to be used to reduce them.

XXIV. The Caribs shall take the following Oath: viz.
We A. B. do swear in the name of the immortal God and Christ Jesus, that we will bear true allegiance to His Majesty George III of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and that we will pay due obedience to the Laws of Great Britain, and the Island of Saint Vincent,

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

and will well and truly observe every Article of the Treaty concluded between His said Majesty and the Caribs, and we do acknowledge that His said Majesty is rightful Lord and Sovereign of all the Island of Saint Vincent, and that the lands held by us the Caribs, are granted through His Majesty's clemency.

(On the part of His Majesty) W. DALRYMPLE

(On the part of the Caribs) JEAN BAPTISTE, DUFONT, &c.⁶

This treaty discovers an indulgence in administration towards the Caribs that demanded very different returns from those that they afterwards manifested. The most fertile and beautiful part of the island was ceded to them in perpetuity, they were enrolled among the subjects of Britain and consequently entitled to every privilege her constitution could bestow. The planters adopted a different mode of conduct towards them from any that they had hitherto observed, endeavouring by a constant and uniform civility to make them friends and to conciliate their esteem.

The Caribs, on the other hand, made professions of perpetuating this infant amity, and regretted, with apparent contrition, the existence of former feuds. But with what little sincerity these appearances were put on, the earliest opportunity demonstrated.

Hitherto, the island formed a part only of a government that embraced also Grenada, Tobago and Dominica; but in the year 1776, these islands from their increasing

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

importance, were created into separate governments, and Valentine Morris,⁷ Esq., was intrusted with the charge of Saint Vincent. From a Narrative of his own Conduct, published by this gentleman, it appears that the island in 1776 was in a deplorable state of distress and in want of every requisite for its defence. High dissensions (sic) subsisted between the Governor and the inhabitants. The proceedings of the Americans had excited their attention and alienated the minds of many from their natural allegiance; the Militia Act had just expired and the Assembly had been dissolved. The Governor, with the approbation of the Council, issued a Commission of Array, which the Assembly resolved on the 22d December, 1778, “to be totally void of legal foundation, and a manifest usurpation on the liberties of the subject,” resolving on their part and recommending the inhabitants to arm themselves and to exert their utmost efforts for the protection of the island.

In the meantime, Lieutenant-Colonel Etherington of the Royal Americans arrived from Europe with a number of raw recruits totally unfit for service for the protection of the colony. But instead of disciplining his troops and attending to the state of the fortifications, which had been hitherto shamefully neglected by his predecessors, he kept his men almost constantly employed in felling trees and clearing an estate on the Wallibo River about 23 miles from Kingstown, which he had obtained — as was alleged — by no creditable means from Chatoyer, a Carib Chief.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

At this period, notwithstanding the fact that frequent intelligence had reached Governor Morris regarding the hostile intentions of the enemy; the capture of Dominica; the arrival of a certain description of persons at Grand Sable — the principal residence of the Caribs on the windward coast where they were concealed and protected; and the ample supply of arms and ammunition from Saint Lucia and Martinico; such was the infatuation that pervaded all rank, and so prevalent was the influence of party, that the general good was totally neglected, and interest and liberty were sacrificed to pique and resentment.

The Count D’Estaing and the Marquis de Bouillé, then at Martinico, obtaining a knowledge of these circumstances, adopted such measures as might produce the advantages they wished. A Mons. Du Perier Laroche was charged with a secret commission to the Caribs. He accomplished a private landing in their country, and he found them ready to cooperate with the French against the English and to abandon altogether their union with that power to which, but six years before, they had sworn allegiance and inviolable attachment. Intelligence, however, of this business was communicated to the Governor by Mons. Gelfrier, a respectable French gentleman resident in the island, and the secret emissaries. Although they found means to escape to Martinico with the news of their success, they were confident that some suspicions were entertained by the English of an impending descent; so it became necessary to hasten

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

the expedition, lest the favourable moment should pass by neglected and unimproved.

On the morning of June the 16th, 1779, about nine o'clock, three sloops of war appeared off Calliaqua without shewing any colours and came to an anchor, two in Young's Bay and one in a bay rather nearer the capital called Warrawarrou Bay. Many of the planters in the neighbourhood were so possessed with the idea of there being merchant ships that were expected from Antigua to take in sugars, that they absolutely prevented the gunner of Hyde's Point Battery from firing an alarm, though he repeatedly pronounced them enemies. One of them even attempted to go on board and did not perceive his mistake until it was too late to retire. He was then obliged to surrender himself a prisoner and attend to the mortifying information "that they were well informed of the weakness of the situation and of the dissensions that subsisted in the Colony; that they were in no wise apprehensive of a repulse as they knew previously to their departure from Martinico; that the key belonging to the magazine at Wilkie's Battery was lost, consequently that they incurred no danger in running down for the harbour; and furthermore, that there was no Militia, and that the principal part of the soldiery were employed by the Colonel in the cultivation of his estate."

During the disembarkation of these troops, Laroche, who had preconcerted the whole of this affair with the Caribs,

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

landed in their country with a few men and communicated the watchword of revolt. They immediately repaired to his standard with alacrity and began to exercise on the English, resident on their boundary, the most flagrant acts of insolence and cruelty: plunder, violence and murder marked the first transports of their career. Nor is it to be supposed they would have altered their conduct had they not been checked by their more moderate friends, the French, who directed their operations.

While Laroche, with about 45 French besides free Negroes and Mulattoes, having been joined by about 600 Caribs, awed and overran the windward part of the country and obliged every Englishman to fly from his abode. The Chevalier Du Romaine formed his troops on Sir William Young's Hill, in number about 500, and marched directly towards Kingstown. It appears the Governor's orders respecting the windward posts were most shamefully disobeyed by Lieutenant-Colonel Etherington. These orders were that in case the Caribs remained inactive to follow any enemy that should appear off the windward coast, and passing these posts without attempting to land (thus coming as a reinforcement), they would by this manoeuvre have placed the enemy between two fires; or in case the Caribs should stir to assist an enemy, then to attack their settlements and thus either to detain or draw back the Caribs to their own defence. But most of the troops stationed at the several posts had been withdrawn by Lieutenant-Colonel Etherington and employed on his estate. Lieut. Gordon, however, although

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

with only half his complement of men, assisted by Mr. James Glasgow, gallantly defended his post at Colonaire until overpowered by superior numbers.

Governor Morris and a few others were of opinion that it was possible from Sion Hill, with one or two pieces of ordnance, to keep the enemy at bay until the arrival of the troops from the leeward, or perchance the fleet under Admirals Byron and Barrington might hear of the attack and hasten to succour the island. Even with the former, an engagement might be risked with every probability of success as the enemy were uncommonly ill appointed, extremely shabby in appearance, and their resources inadequate to a contest of many days. According to these conclusions, hasty entrenchments were thrown up, some field pieces pointed, and such measures adopted as must in the execution have operated advantageously. But, as a result of inexperience and temerity, Lieutenant-Colonel Etherington no sooner saw the French were disposed to advance and attack him than he censured the resolution of the Governor and his party. A flag of truce was sent requiring Mons. Canonge, commanding the French troops, to halt until reciprocal proposals might be given and received, which was done. Lieutenant-Colonel Etherington even followed the messenger and brought back demands of an unconditional surrender, which were rejected by the Governor.⁸ After some delay, terms similar to those given to Dominica, were offered and accepted. It is immaterial to insert these at the present period of time.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Considerable misrepresentations were made of the Governor's conduct, arising principally from the opposition to His Majesty's Ministry, and from other persons to screen their own behaviour. The Governor applied for and, with much difficulty, obtained a Court of Inquiry to be held on his conduct, which represented that in the attack and capture of the island he deserved the Royal Approbation and that of the country, and that his conduct was not only irreproachable but meritorious. Of Lieutenant-Colonel Etherington⁹ it was expressed "that there had been a want of zeal and activity in his conduct unbecoming an officer; that the military service was carried on by him in a very unsoldierlike and slovenly manner, and that there were sufficient grounds for putting him on his trial," which was afterwards done in so negligent and discreditable a manner that the whole business became a mockery.

Section II Notes

¹Baron Humboldt in his Personal Narrative, Vol. VI. p. 9, has given very learned details respecting the tribe of the Yellow Caribs, which it is impossible to abridge into the compass of a note. See also Bryan Edwards, Vol. I. p. 33, 5th Ed.

²The particulars of this attempt are to be found in Bryan Edwards, Vol. I. p. 410, who transcribed them from a work of Dr. Campbell's on the sugar trade.

³General Monckton was employed in the army under General Wolfe at Quebec; he obtained a grant of 4,000 acres of land in Charlotte Parish, called Monckton's Quarter, which he sold to Messrs. Gemmels and Baillie for £30,000.

⁴The minimum price fixed was £5 per acre for cleared land and £1 for wood land, with sixpence per acre for the expences of the survey; the terms of payment were 20% down and the residue in five years by equal instalments.

⁵Sir Charles Green, Bart. a General of 1819, was a Lieutenant in the 31st and employed in this service, as was John Simon Farley, a Major-General of 1811, then a Lieutenant in the 68th.

⁶The British loss on this expedition was 150 killed and wounded, 110 died from disease, and 428 were in hospital.

⁷Valentine Morris of Piercefield, in the County of Monmouth, Esquire, was entirely ruined by the neglect of the ministry of that day; the bills which he drew on the Treasury for the use of the island, were dishonoured by Government, the holders of which prosecuted him, and sold his considerable estates in England and the West Indies and threw him into the King's Bench Prison. Some of the bills were paid by the Treasury a considerable time afterwards. He died September 1789.

⁸It was commonly said that some weighty reasons were produced to the Lieutenant-Colonel, which materially directed his judgment on this occasion.

⁹This man was originally a drummer. What became of him after the court martial is not accurately known. He was much indebted on that occasion to the deficiency of memory displayed by one of the witnesses, whose "I dinna recollect" was fully equal to the "non mi ricordo" of modern times. Had the Colonel lived in the time of the Wellington school he would infallibly have been shot or hanged as a coward and a traitor.

SECTION III

*French Government—Restoration of the Island, 1783—
Consequences of the French Revolution—Behaviour of the
French and Caribs—Insurrection in 1795—Disastrous
Expedition to Windward—Proceedings in the Leeward
Quarter—Arrival of Troops—Dorsetshire Hill Stormed—
Chatoyer Killed*

Great Britain, being engaged in hostilities with three of the most potent nations in Europe and in maintaining her sovereignty in America, did not feel herself in a condition to retake the island and to indulge those resentments against the Caribs that she must have felt during the four years in which the island was under the influence of French politics and power. The conquerors, however, do not appear to have contemplated the permanent possession of the island. The forms of the British Constitution remained; the Council and Assembly continued their usual sittings; and the writs were issued in the name of the King of Great Britain. Their general conduct seems not to have been so laudable, as the few records of this period that remain indicate nothing but acts of oppression, such as arbitrary contributions of money for the payment of

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

the troops and frequent requisitions of slaves with mules and oxen to labour at the fortifications, for which no compensation was allowed. The French Government also naturally favoured the French settlers who had obtained leases of lands from the English with certain restrictions imposed on them. To these they granted an amortisement or redemption of the quit rents on payment of the arrears and a dollar per acre by which a freehold estate was secured to the purchasers, and the Government realised a considerable sum in specie.

The Marquis de Bouillé was the Governor-General of Martinico at this time and appears to have conducted himself with such propriety as to command the esteem and respect of the English in no common degree.¹ The general officers who were sent as lieutenant-governors to Saint Vincent were appointed by him, but of whom little can now be traced. General Du Montet was the first, whose conduct was mild and conciliatory.

It was in the year 1780 that a tremendous hurricane took place that occasioned dreadful devastation throughout the tropics. Saint Vincent experienced her full share in the calamity. Almost all the dwelling houses, the churches and other buildings were destroyed. A gleam of hope shone forth in favour of the English about this time, but it was unhappily of short duration. On Admiral Rodney's return from New York to Saint Lucia, the reports of the ruinous condition of this captured island reached him, and with the concurrence

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

of General Vaughan an attempt was made for its recovery. Some troops with the marines were landed in one of the leeward bays, but the difficulties of passage through that part of the country were found to be insuperable, and the French had established themselves in such force in the forts that after one day's continuance on shore the troops were reembarked (sic) and the enterprise abandoned.

In 1781, Mons. Duplessis superseded General Du Montet. He distinguished himself only by arbitrary demands of money and supplies for the troops; but in a few months he was relieved by General Blancheland. This officer was greatly respected and appears not to have merited the tragical fate which awaited him on his return to his native land.²

General Freydeau was the next general, and during his administration the French Minister of Marine, by a royal ordinance directed "les Terres incultes, vagues et non concedes," in Saint Vincent to be granted to Mrs. Martha Swinburne. The extent of this grant proves either the utter ignorance of the Court of Versailles of its newly acquired possessions, or the powerful influence of a dame d'honneur in the palace (which was the rank of this lady) to command so royal a benefaction. On the restoration of the island in 1786, the British Government considered these acquired rights as too great an encroachment on the prerogative of the Crown, but with characteristic justice the sum of £6,500, was voted to Mrs. Swinburne by Parliament for the purchase of them, and the lands were reconveyed to His

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

Majesty.³ The last French Governor was the Comte de Tilly, of whom nothing remarkable is recorded. He remained in his appointment during the negotiations of the Peace of Versailles, which was concluded on first day of January 1784. The possession of the island was restored to the English, Edmund Lincoln, Esq., being appointed Governor.

In March following, the sessions of the legislature were opened with a speech recommending many salutary improvements, particularly the encouragement of new settlers in the room (sic) of those who had abandoned their attempts at colonization during the prevalence of war and oppression. The Assembly poured forth numerous complaints of French exaction and rapacity, but as lamentations were in vain, they soon commenced their endeavours to prevent future conquests by placing the island in a state of defence. They voted £5,000 to be expended on the forts and fortifications during the ensuing three years, which unfortunately was only partially accomplished. Governor Lincoln, in pursuance of the principles recommended by him, executed a number of grants of land on the windward coast, but they were received with distrust and suspicion. The remembrance of the former disturbances was impressed on the minds of the new settlers, doubts were entertained of the validity of the titles, and cultivation proceeded slowly.

A variety of excesses had been committed by the Caribs against the English during the time the island was under

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

the French Government, who prudently restrained the sanguinary disposition of their allies. Nevertheless, their behaviour on all occasions betrayed their deep rooted enmity and aversion, and occasioned at first a correspondent degree of caution and prudence on the part of the colonists; but with the evacuation of the island by the French and the commencement of the revolution in France, the treacherous Caribs — having lost their avowed protectors — put on the smoothest political exterior and, as early as they could with a good grace, professed themselves enraptured admirers of the mild and benevolent Constitution of Great Britain. And strange as it may appear, notwithstanding past events, they were as successful in imposing on the credulous inhabitants as they had been in the former war. The planters, with all the zeal peculiar to self-interest, wished to engage their friendship by every means within their reach. Thus basking in the sunshine of general favour, they were not tempted to forfeit it, but peace and good will were apparent on both sides. The planters extended their cultivation, expensive sugar works were erected where cotton or tobacco only had been previously ventured to be planted, and the Caribs remained happy and contented within their boundary. Governor Lincoln died in the Government in 1786 and was succeeded by James Seton, Esq., in March 1787.

For some time the island continued in a state of uninterrupted tranquillity. The commencement of the troubles at Saint Domingo in 1789 appears to have been the first fruits of the French Revolution in the West Indies,

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

and the doctrines of republicanism were gradually diffused through the islands. These soon reached Martinico, to the annihilation of all order and tranquillity among the inhabitants. Being in the habits of trading thither, the Caribs imported thence those poisoning principles which have since been productive of such great changes in the world. In this early stage of affairs they discovered no thing further than a gloominess of aspect and a reserved behaviour; but on the defeat of the expedition under Admiral — afterwards Lord — Gardner and General Bruce in June 1793 against Martinico, this was changed into a haughty and imperious mien, indicating an end to their former wavering and uncertain purposes, and the resoluteness of every future design.

The success of the succeeding campaign under Sir Charles Grey, however, smothered in their infancy any resolutions they might have had in contemplation (of) unfriendly (behaviour) to(ward) the interests of the colony. The reverse of circumstances, which ensued on the arrival in June 1794 of Victor Hugues⁴ at Point a Petre (Pointe-à-Pitre) in the island of Guadaloupe, and the success of his arms changed the complexion of their conduct once more and encouraged them to lay aside in great measure their borrowed countenances. This infamous revolutionary zealot, bloated with the inhuman and wide wasting principles of the democratic system, no sooner saw himself in a condition of not only maintaining his new conquests, but also of extending them, than he endeavoured to convert

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

his hopes into certainty by embroiling every colony in his neighbourhood and rendering them the theatre of internal war. To accomplish this truly diabolical object, he procured a number of confidential emissaries whom he instructed to introduce themselves secretly into the English islands to sow the seeds of insurrection and revolt; and when they conceived themselves sufficiently entitled, they were to demand a reinforcement with which he would supply them and repeat it from time to time as necessity might urge.

Those islands were first attempted where French inhabitants were known to reside: Saint Lucia, Grenada, Saint Vincent, and Dominica. The scheme was embraced by many with all the avidity of enthusiasm, especially by the Caribs in Saint Vincent. The agents of Hugues first opened their credentials among their countrymen and practised on them, and through their medium, on the Caribs. They invited them in the name of the glorious French Republic as friends and citizens to accept of liberty and equality, to rouse themselves from inglorious sloth and assert the natural prerogatives of men. Said they, “Behold your chains forged and imposed by the hands of the tyrannical English! Blush, and break those ensigns of disgrace, spurn them with becoming indignation, rise in a moment, and while we assist you from motives of the purest philanthropy and zeal for the happiness of all nations, fall on these despots, extirpate them from the country, and restore yourselves, your wives and children to the inheritance of your fathers, whose spirits from

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

the grave will lead on your ranks, inspire you with fury and help you to be avenged.”

An address of this kind was grateful to the prejudices and passions of the Caribs. They replied that they “were flattered and obliged by those professions of friendship extended to them by the French Republic, they were sensible of their oppressions, and felt uneasy beneath them, and delayed hostilities on no other account but because they wanted a sufficient quantity of military stores to support the first avowal of their intentions; on the receipt of these they would most cheerfully cooperate with their friends and allies, the Delegates of the Republic, in promoting their influence and the establishment of their own rights.”

The French inhabitants who had taken the oath of allegiance to His Britannic Majesty were the agents through whose interference this business reached its present altitude. The first proposals of Hugues from Guadaloupe were instantly adopted as their own, and while in possession of every immunity the mild and benevolent government they were under could bestow, and sharing the confidence and friendship of their neighbours, they were sinking a mine pregnant with destruction to blow them up in an instant.

It was finally agreed that arms and ammunition should be sent from Guadaloupe as early as possible; that on the night of the 10th of March, 1795, the Caribs of the leeward parts of the island under the direction of Chatoyer

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

and those of the windward under that of Duvallé should proceed to Kingstown and there unite their forces with their confederates the French; and that without commiserating either age or sex, they should, during the hour of tranquillity, massacre all the whites. They were then to proceed in all directions throughout the country and exterminate every individual composing that class. Mulattoes and black domestics suspected of fidelity to their masters were included in these instructions.

Fortunately for the island, Governor James Seton, Esq., was a man of a cool, steady and determined character. He was materially assisted by his son of the same name, who was his Brigade Major, and in the different military matters that occurred displayed considerable talent. The cultivation of the island had continued to increase, the sugar plantations now extended as far as Byera River on the windward coast, and many small French settlements had been consolidated on the leeward side; but the state of defence was very defective. The garrison consisted of one sarjeant (sic) and 10 privates of the Royal American Regiment, and one captain and 27 artillery men, so that the Colonial Militia was the only body of men to afford any effectual resistance until reinforcements could be obtained from Martinco, then the residence of the Commander-in-Chief.

A dreadful insurrection having broken out in Grenada, the President, Keneth McKenzie, Esq., with commendable zeal dispatched information of the fact to the neighbouring

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

islands, which arrived at Saint Vincent on the 5th of March when the Governor, after advising with his Council, ordered an alarm to be fired. The militia were immediately under arms, and in the evening appeared on the parade where they were reviewed by the Governor. He exhorted them to defend themselves with resolution and render their characters worthy of distinction among their countrymen, assuring them at the same time that no exertions should be wanting on his part consistent with the duty of the station that he had the honour to fill. It was deemed expedient that a division of the militia should take place. One half were to remain on their several plantations to maintain order and regularity and to carry on the management of the estates, the other half were to do duty on Berkshire Hill during a certain number of days when they were to be relieved by the former, and so on in rotation. The Queen's Company to windward, and the Chateaubelair Company to leeward were excepted in this arrangement; they were left to guard their respective boundaries. Dispatches were sent to the Commander-in-Chief at Martinico, and every possible exertion was made by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Berkshire Hill in carrying up provisions, ammunition and everything necessary for the defence of the colony.

On the following day Mr. William Greig, a merchant, arrived in town with his family from Marriaqua and informed the Governor and Council that he had been strongly urged by a neighbouring Carib to withdraw himself from the island without delay, as it was the unanimous intention of

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

his countrymen to proclaim war against the English within three days, and that they purposed the extermination of every individual. On the 7th a message was sent to Chatoyer and Duvallé, the two Carib Chiefs residing on the northern extremity of the island, requiring their attendance upon the Governor and Council on the Tuesday following, according to the 17th Article of the Treaty. This message did not reach them until Sunday morning. Their answer was, "It is too late, it might have been sent sooner." On the same Saturday, Mr. Irwin, one of the Governor's Aides-de-Camp possessing an estate in the Massarica quarter, was dispatched thither to speak to the Caribs resident within the boundary upon the subject of this expected insurrection, and by them to send an order to the chiefs of Grand Sable, likewise to repair to town on the Tuesday following. The utmost astonishment was expressed by the Caribs at the suspicions entertained against them. They said they "had been once already deceived by the French, and their misconduct during the late war had been generously cancelled, and since the peace the utmost kindness and humanity had been displayed towards them, no possible advantage could arise by their making war against the English and no pardon could be expected, should they attempt it; they could not answer for those who resided at Grand Sable and Rabacca, not being in the habits of intimacy with them, but they had received no information from them of any intention to disturb the tranquillity of the colony."

They seemed disinclined to carry any message to the windward chiefs urging in apology the misunderstanding

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

subsisting between them; however, on a considerable reward being promised, they consented. On the succeeding day, two of those who held this consultation returned, observing that they had seriously revolved (sic) in their minds the conference of yesterday and were still of opinion that the Caribs had no intention of breaking with the English, but should the generality of them adopt a measure so absurd, they implored protection for themselves, their wives and families, as they could not think of rendering themselves so detestable as to unite against the English. After being supplied with refreshments, they departed with the utmost apparent cordiality and good will. Even so late as the 8th of March, several gentlemen partook of a Maroon dinner within their boundary with some of the chiefs. Yet on the Tuesday following, these very men were foremost in attacking, plundering and demolishing the very plantations where they had with the greatest apparent sincerity made these professions and where they had resided in ease and affluence for more than 10 years.

On Sunday evening, in consequence of information that the Caribs in Marriaqua (which is nearer to Kingstown), in conjunction with the French in that neighbourhood, were committing devastations on the estate of Mrs. La Croix — a French lady, who with her family was considered as well affected to the English — a detachment of militia under the command of Brigade-Major Seton and a small party of volunteers, with some armed Negroes under Major H. Sharpe, were ordered to apprehend the perpetrators. Late

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

in the night they fell in with some Carib and French huts that were illuminated and seemed to be the abodes of cabal and rebellion men, women and children (who) were rioting on the ill-gotten spoils of the day. Mr. Dupré, a Swiss, was of the English party. By wearing the national cockade and speaking the French language he deceived the conspirators completely and got undiscovered among them; but before they could be properly surrounded, numbers of them escaped. Only 18 were made prisoners, many of whom had in their hats and caps the French national cockade. Upon searching the houses, arms and ammunition were found. Yet still, with respect to open and avowed hostilities on the part of the Caribs, the majority of the community had taken no active part. On the 9th of March, James Gerald Morgan, Esq., the Captain of the Windward Militia, sent word that he had received intelligence that attack was meditated on that part of the country by the whole body of Caribs and requested immediate assistance.

Lieutenants Macdowall⁵ and Hugh Perry Keane⁶ were ordered to reinforce him with a detachment of 22 militia men from Kingstown. These were joined by 12 volunteers and set forward about seven o'clock in the evening, well mounted and in high spirits. Some time in the night they reached the Sans Souci Estate where they halted until the morning, when it was resolved that the troop should proceed to the boundary of the Caribs and demand a declaration of their intentions. On reaching Bellevue Estate, they were told that the enemy had already set fire to the dwelling house on

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

Three Rivers Estate with the adjoining cane fields, which was soon confirmed by the ascending smoke and flames.

The troop advanced with all possible dispatch in order to check the progress of the destroyers, but they were very warmly fired upon from the cane pieces. Being in a narrow range of high canes in a valley surrounded by hills on every side, it was thought expedient to retreat until a more advantageous situation could be obtained; but perceiving the number of the enemy to increase every moment, they returned to Captain Morgan's and joined the detachment under his command. Here it was deliberated what measures were necessary on the occasion, and a variety of circumstances determined them to return to Kingstown without delay. When they had advanced as far as Massarica River, they saw a body of Caribs posted before them on a ridge that commanded the road. On perceiving the detachment halt on their march, they (the Caribs) took off their hats and waved them as if inviting them to pass. These appearances imposed so far on some of the party that they pronounced them friends and encouraged the rest to go forward. As soon as the perfidious villains perceived they were completely exposed to their fire, they opened upon them a most tremendous volley of musketry, which they maintained with unabating ardour. It was proposed by some of the party to advance and charge them. While they were preparing to do this they were attacked in their rear by another body of the enemy. It was impossible to annoy them in front, as the troops must have ascended a very high bank

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

and exposed themselves to a fire from the cane pieces around without the hope of coming near them, for as soon as they fired they either laid down or ran into the canes. The Caribs were also protected by a large silk-cotton tree that had been cut down and answered the purpose of a breastwork. Nothing now remained in this very critical and perilous situation but to retreat in the best manner possible. Accordingly, every man effected it as he could — some on horseback, some on foot — with extreme difficulty. Many were a long time concealed in the cane fields and obliged to take circuitous routes to avoid the high roads that were commanded by the enemy (in order) to reach Kingstown.⁷

In this unsuccessful expedition, 31 persons lost their lives, the greatest part of them the most promising young men in the colony. Those who were wounded or made prisoners received no quarter but were murdered with every circumstance of savage barbarity. Some had their legs and arms cut off while the living trunks were left writhing in the agonies of pain; others were mangled and cut up in a manner too shocking to relate. This fatal event produced a scene too tragical and melancholy for description. The defeated and disheartened troop, in their precipitate and disorderly flight to Kingstown, communicated terror and dismay to all the inhabitants of the windward country as they passed. The alarm was sudden and irresistible. In a moment, both whites and blacks abandoned their abodes, leaving behind them almost everything they possessed, being no further solicitous than to hasten from the present rapidly approaching ruin.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

The Caribs, inflated with success and encouraged by the prevailing (sic) timidity of all descriptions of people, seemed to invoke the demon of destruction to mark their progress.

No white man was permitted to survive his discovery; even the unarmed and unoffending Negroes were maimed or murdered. All the cane fields and dwelling houses from their boundary to the River Jambou and nearly all the sugar works were set on fire, and many cattle killed on this day. On the following, these ravages were continued as far as Calliaqua, only three miles from Kingstown. On Thursday morning they reached Dorsetshire Hill, and after pulling down and trampling under foot the British Standard, they displayed in its stead the tri-coloured flag of the French Republic.

While these proceedings were taking place to windward under the direction of Duvallé, the leeward conspirators under the ruthless and sanguinary Chatoyer (who was Commander-in-Chief) were not less active. Though probably from an expectation of acquiring the permanent possession of that part of the country, they did not commit the same devastations that marked the rapid and unvarying progress of the former. Chatoyer had made choice of Mr. Kearton's estate in St. Patrick's Parish for his share, and consequently no damage was done, either to the works or even the furniture in the dwelling house, except one cut on a sideboard with a cutlass. This shews (sic) their own opinions of the success of this sanguinary enterprize.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

They arrived at Chateaubelair on Tuesday, the 10th of March, where they were joined by all the French inhabitants in that neighbourhood who embarked in the cause with the utmost eagerness and zeal, although some of them afterwards alleged that they were reluctantly compelled to join the enemy. In a moment they resolved to cancel every obligation they were under for a repeated series of lavish acts of British generosity. On the morning of the commencement of raping and murder in this neighbourhood, the Caribs made prisoners of three respectable white young men: Duncan Cruikshank, Alexander Grant and Peter Cruikshank, whom they carried along with them to Dorsetshire Hill. Here they were kept in suspense until the Saturday following when they were ordered out by Chatoyer and massacred in the most shocking manner. Great were the exertions of the French and Caribs while they maintained their position on Dorsetshire Hill. They availed themselves of every possible measure of success and safety within their reach without delay. A supply of provisions and liquors was laid up, being part of the produce of their recent spoils. With infinite labour and difficulty, they dragged two pieces of ordnance, one twelve- and one four-pounder, from Stubbs' Bay Battery. The latter they got mounted completely by Saturday night. The heavy piece lay on the ground loaded with iron, glass and stones. At this time their numbers were about 150 whites and coloured people, and generally from 200 to 300 Caribs.

The conduct of the Governor throughout this season of distress was most exemplary. On the earliest intimation of

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

danger he removed, with the most valuable and important papers in his (pos)session, to the fort on Berkshire Hill and proceeded to carry on the necessary fortifications with the utmost assiduity and application. Provision was also made to secure the town, the safety of which the generality of persons were under the most serious apprehensions. To prevent the enemy from approaching too near, orders were issued that the surrounding canes to a certain distance should be immediately burned; a post was likewise established on Sion Hill to block up every accessible avenue in that direction. A very vigilant and well-attended guard of the militia was maintained in the town itself, and on the adjoining estates armed Negroes were stationed to communicate an alarm on the smallest appearance of danger.

Too great precautions could not have been taken, for the Caribs were frequently seen on Liberty Lodge and Redemption Estates, and once a small party proceeded as far as the Government House, which at this time was on Montrose Estate. None of their positions were six furlongs from Kingstown. During these transactions, Captain Newton of the artillery and Major Whytell of the militia, who maintained the post on Sion Hill, annoyed the enemy considerably and kept them greatly in awe. At one time they approached so near as to be within reach, when a well directed shot drove them to a greater distance, and they contented themselves with burning the canes on Arno's Vale and the estates in the vicinity.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

The melancholy gloom that overshadowed the island was in some degree dissipated on Wednesday morning by the landing of Captain Campbell⁸ with a company of the 46th Regiment from Martinico.

On the following day, the Zebra Sloop of War Captain Skinner⁹ arrived, and on Saturday His Majesty's Ship Roebuck, Captain M^cIver. These reinforcements came very opportunely, as the apparent superiority of the enemy began to shake the fidelity of the Negroes and to tempt them to abandon the weak and defenceless standard of the colonists. Besides, having got their guns in readiness, the French and Caribs waited only for the morning to play upon the camp at Sion Hill and on the town, from both of which places a retreat would instantly have been necessary, as Dorsetshire Hill completely commands them. These circumstances, in connexion (sic) with others of a similar tendency, rendered it expedient to attempt dislodging them by storm without any further loss of time. Accordingly, every precaution was taken and every disposition made by the Governor that could possibly ensure success.

On the 14th, the party formed at the house of Mr. Hartley on Sion Hill at midnight. Captain Skinner of the Zebra, to whom the command was given, led the van with detachments of sailors and marines landed from his own vessel and the Roebuck. Lieutenants Hill and Groves followed with what sailors could be conveniently collected from the different merchant ships in the bay. The company

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

of the 46th under Captain Campbell came next, and Major Whytell and Captain Farquhar Campbell brought up the rear with a number of militia and some armed Negroes in whom they could confide. Major Sharpe was ordered to shew Captain Skinner the road and inform him of the ground, and Mr. Seymour volunteered as an advanced guide.

This brave and gallant little company received orders to march with the utmost alacrity, and in the preceding order they began to ascend the winding and rugged path. They were enabled to advance within 80 yards of the main post without being perceived. The vigilance of the enemy could no longer be eluded. They were almost at once discovered, challenged and fired upon. The effects of surprise were hardly perceptible in their manner of receiving the English. They were immediately under arms, raised a most tremendous and appalling yell and came out in great numbers to sustain the assault, pouring at the same time a brisk and well continued shower of musketry. Nothing could exceed the intrepidity of the officers and men on this occasion; they received the enemy's fire without returning a single shot until they had approached within 20 yards of them, when orders were given to fire a volley and charge. These were instantly obeyed. Captain Skinner and Lieutenant Hill mounted the bank and were immediately followed by the detachment of seamen. Captain Campbell of the 46th and Major Leith did the same in another situation. The buildings in which the enemy sheltered themselves were stormed, and such of them as made resistance were

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

bayoneted. In about 15 minutes the fate of the hill was determined, the enemy fled in all directions, and through the darkness of the night many of them effected their escape.

In this attack five seamen were killed and Lieutenant Hill and four men wounded. On the side of the enemy, several of the French and Caribs lay dead on the field; among the latter was Chatoyer, the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces. Cruelty rather than courage had always been the principle of this man's conduct. He therefore fell unregretted in single combat with the brave Major Leith of the militia. There was found upon him a silver gorget given to him by His Present Majesty, then Prince William Henry, on a visit to Saint Vincent during the Prince's cruise on the West India station. (*Ed. Note:* A gorget was originally a band of linen wrapped around a woman's neck and head. Later, it described a steel or leather collar designed to protect the throat. From the 18th century onwards, the gorget became primarily ornamental, serving only as a symbolic accessory on military uniforms.)

This blow was not more unexpected than effectual. The French were instantly panic struck, and despairing of any further success, no longer united with the Caribs. On the contrary, they in general forsook them and endeavoured with the utmost possible secrecy and celerity to reach Layou, a town on the leeward coast about eight miles distant, from whence it is supposed they either meditated an escape, or flattered themselves it was practicable to impose on the

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

credulous English once more by affecting a neutrality. However, they were unsuccessful in their retreat, for the Negroes who still remained on the plantations through which they were obliged to pass, being apprised of their defeat, lay lurking for their prey and intercepted great numbers, among whom was the Secretary of the Conspiracy, Mons. Dumont. These distinguished champions of equality, a few days after their apprehension, were most deservedly hanged and their bodies towed out beyond the harbour and committed to the flood. For the same cause a similar sentence was executed on about 20 others who were found in arms after having taken the oath of allegiance.

The Caribs, in the meantime, were not less alarmed. The fate of Chatoyer was severely felt by every individual among them, and their boldness and intrepidity evidently forsook them. Confounded and dismayed, they retreated to their own country wishing, no doubt, that they had never commenced the undertaking. Had there been troops sufficient to have pursued this advantage, a rapidity of success in all probability would have ensued and the destruction of the enemy have been accomplished without delay; but the colonial resources were so inadequate that the attempt was wholly impracticable. It was, however, conceived that some good effects might result from arming such Negroes as might be depended on and sending them in pursuit of the fugitives with orders to kill or make prisoners of as many as possible; but it was soon discovered that expeditions of this kind did not tend to promote the general good or restore tranquillity

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

to the colony. They were marked with cruelty, hurried on with disorder and inspired by rapacity; many innocent persons lost their lives. The Governor and Council therefore prohibited them in future unless carried on with greater uniformity and so directed as to facilitate the wished for end.

Section III Notes

¹After the peace the Marquis being in London, some gentlemen interested in West India property (at the head of whom was that honourable and respected character Drewry Ottley of Saint Vincent) voted an address of thanks accompanied with a handsome piece of plate to be presented to him as a testimony of their veneration and esteem for the humanity, justice and generosity so exemplarily displayed by him in his several conquests and chief command of the conquered islands. It was this nobleman who, when 35 English seamen were thrown on shore alive from the wreck of the Laurel and Andromeda frigates on the coast of Martinico in 1780, took them to his house and fed and clothed them, and when they were recovered, sent a flag of truce with them to the British officer commanding at St. Lucia, stating that he could not add the horrors of war to those of shipwreck, and he had therefore sent the men free and at liberty to serve their country.

²General Blancheland was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Saint Domingo in 1790; he was sent home as a state prisoner by the Commissioners in 1792 and guillotined at Paris the 17th of April, 1793.

³This extraordinary grant is dated the 9th November 1782, and recorded in the Secretary's Records, O.302; the release is dated the 18th of August, 1786, and recorded in the Register's Book, T. 428.

⁴Victor Hugues was born at Marseilles and brought up as a baker; after being Governor of Guadaloupe, he was appointed to Cayenne. On the capture of that settlement in 1809, he went to Paris, where it is said he was obliged to surrender much of his ill-gotten wealth to prevent inquiries into his atrocious proceedings. He died at Cayenne in 1826 where he retained some property.

⁵Daniel Macdowall, Esq., died May 1829.

⁶Hugh Perry Keane, a Barrister at Law, died 1821.

⁷One gentleman realized the dramatic incident in Tekeli, concealing himself under a cask, which the sanguinary monsters fortunately passed by unexamined.

⁸Dugald Campbell, a Major-General, 1814.

⁹Captain Skinner, R. N. was lost in the Lutine frigate off the coast of Holland, 9th October 1799. A sword was voted him by the Legislature but in consequence of his death happening before its presentation, his family requested the vote might be made a silver cup instead of the sword, which was done in 1802.

SECTION IV

*Post at Chateaubelair—Proclamation—Calliaqua
Burnt—Arrival of the 46th Regiment—Attack—
A Camp at Calliaqua—Rangers Formed—Duvallé's
Settlement Taken—The Caribs at the Vigie—Attack on
Calliaqua—Dorsetshire Hill Taken and Retaken—
Reinforcement Arrived—Movement on the Vigie—
Enemy Driven from the Vigie*

In the leeward quarter on the 18th, Colonel Gordon¹ marched to Chateaubelair with a detachment of the Northern Regiment. By his prudence and activity, he kept the enemy from any attempt in that neighbourhood and effectually protected all the estates upwards from the plunder they had hitherto been exposed to from the Negroes and small parties of French and Caribs. He continued to keep his post, and by judicious and well conducted excursions took a considerable number of prisoners; it became necessary, notwithstanding, to burn the town of Chateaubelair. The enemy destroyed the upper works and the canes on Wallibo Estate and murdered Mr. Grant, the overseer, by inhumanly passing his body between the cylinders of the sugar mill. But the leeward planters might be called fortunate compar(ed)

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

with those on the windward side.

The Governor published a very spirited proclamation dated the 20th of March in which he enumerated the barbarities and unjustifiable conduct of the enemy and declared that he “was bound to consider the attack as a treasonable plot, not conducted for the fair and avowed object of conquest, but for the purpose of exterminating the English inhabitants of the colony; to such an enemy he could not allow the laws of war, they had begun the violation of them and professed to hold them in contempt; to those who might come against us as an open and avowed enemy, and who by the fortune of war might fall into our hands, he promised the same treatment, which our countrymen who were prisoners received from them; also, he promised protection to the French inhabitants who remained faithful to the Oath of Allegiance which they had taken, and he allowed a period of five days for those who had been seduced from their duty to surrender themselves, excepting of course those who had been concerned in any of the murders committed, or who had been principals in this unnatural rebellion.”

The latter part of this proclamation had no effect, as all were too deeply committed to derive advantage from it, but it developed the intentions of the Governor, of whom it is but justice to say that he resolutely carried them into effect as long as circumstances required such determined conduct.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

In a short time the Caribs had in some degree recovered their panic and began to shew themselves in the neighbourhood of Calliaqua. They soon formed three camps contiguously pitched between it and the high ground about three miles distant from the British encampment on Sion Hill; from these strongholds they were seen to issue every day in small and various parties and to range the ruined and depopulated country, sometimes to forage, at other times to reconnoitre. On the 21st, the most valuable part of the town of Calliaqua was burnt, and once they were so daringly resolute at mid-day, in defiance of the guns, as to advance to the very base of Sion Hill and to set fire to the sugar works on Arno's Vale Estate, which were totally consumed in a few hours. The Villa, Belmont and Fairhall Estates shared the like fate, and many defenceless Negroes were barbarously murdered.

The fleet, which had been so long and anxiously expected, was reported to have arrived at Barbados on the 30th of March. The receipt of this news was diffusive of general joy; but owing to some delay, no assistance reached the island before the 5th of April, when two transports arrived from Martinico under convoy of the Montagu 74, with the 46th Regiment, which was landed the next morning; the soldiers marched immediately to Berkshire Hill, their appointed quarters. The troops were landed under every possible advantage. Three years residence in Gibraltar had prepared them for the climate in which they were to act. They were apparently in the highest health and discipline,

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

and shouts and acclamations from all descriptions of society hailed them on their arrival. On the 8th, the ship Cockran, Wiseman (?), arrived from Liverpool, and not observing the ruined state of the country, put nine seamen on shore at Greathed's Bay to prevent their being pressed. They were immediately descried by the Caribs from their camp, and a large party marched down and surrounded them. A party from Sion Hill pushed after them but were unable to effect a rescue. It being feared that similar cases might occur, and it being also judged expedient to establish a post at Calliaqua to prevent succours being thrown in to the enemy, an attack on their camp was determined by the Governor. On the 10th, the necessary dispositions were made, Captain Campbell of the 46th at the head of the grenadiers was to make the attack. In case of success, Captain Hall² with the light infantry was to intercept the enemy's retreat to Calliaqua in one direction, and Colonel Lowman of the militia with his men and a detachment of sailors from on board the Roebuck were to perform the same services in another. Agreeable to this plan of operations, the different parties marched for their respective destinations about 10 o'clock at night and reached them about one in the morning.

It is conjectured that the enemy had early and accurate information of what was going forward. The extraordinary vigilance of their sentinels and the spirited reception of the troops justify the supposition, for hardly had the light infantry stationed themselves before they were discovered, challenged and fired upon. The compliment was instantly

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

returned and a very smart engagement commenced; but from the superior number of the attacked, and the damage sustained by the arms of the men in marching through heavy and successive rains, the English were obliged for some moments to fall back or at least hesitate in the assault. During this interchange of hostilities, Colonel Lowman with the militia and sailors was within a short distance of their intended position when the word of retreat was given unnecessarily and unexpectedly by some unknown person in the advanced files. A sudden and invincible panic seems to have pervaded all the ranks. Disorder and confusion succeeded; the van fell back upon the rear with such impetuosity that many were thrown down and trampled upon. Nor did they conceive themselves secure until they had regained Kingstown, which they accomplished early the next morning.

The retreat of the Light Company was but of short duration. They were opportunely supported by Captain Campbell, who that moment came up with the grenadiers of the 46th, and by Lieutenant Farquharson with 22 men of the third battalion of the 60th; the whole charged the enemy with such determined bravery that nothing could withstand them, and they fled on all sides with the utmost precipitation. The loss of the enemy was considerable, but as the Caribs generally carry off their dead, not more than 20 were found. The English loss was two killed and a few wounded of the regulars. Of the volunteer militia, which under Captain William Fraser behaved with great spirit, Messrs. Thomas B.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

Taylor, Philip Hepburn and John M^cBroom were killed, and Alexander Stewart³ and Joseph Richardson wounded.

The three persons killed were much lamented and the following day were interred with military honours. Their loss was in a small measure compensated for by the recovery of the sailors who had been taken prisoners, the enemy not having put them to death immediately according to their usual custom.

After the troops had taken some necessary refreshment and demolished the different encampments of the enemy, they proceeded immediately to the barrack ground above Calliaqua, where they intrenched themselves and in some degree set limits to the depredations and excesses of the savage and barbarous foe.

These successes inspired the colonists with the hope of obtaining more, and conceiving that reinforcements were necessary to carry on operations with energy, a temporary suspension took place. To procure these reinforcements, it was determined to arm a proportion of slaves on every estate throughout the island. Each Negro on receiving arms was to be appraised, and in case any mischance befell him during the period of his military services, the colony became amenable to his owner for the amount of his appraisal. Five hundred were immediately put in requisition and in a few days were produced on parade. Brigade Major Seton was named as their Lieutenant-Colonel; the other officers

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

were appointed out of the different regiments of militia, and a serjeant from the regulars was appointed to each company. They very soon became a most useful and active body of men.⁴

The settlement of Duvallé, the Carib Chief, situated at the northern extremity of the island, was considered as a proper object of an expedition, as well to divide the force of the enemy as to annoy them. On Saturday, the 25th of April, two armed schooners sailed from Kingstown with the following troops on board under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seton, who was to direct the operations of the attack: one serjeant and three privates of the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Groves with 33 sailors belonging to the Roebuck, and two lieutenants, one ensign, five serjeants, and 64 rank and file of the rangers — as the black corps before-mentioned was named.

They were reinforced at Chateaubelair with a small detachment of the 46th Regiment commanded by Ensign Lee. Early in the morning of the 26th, they sailed for the destined scene of action and attempted a landing in the rear of the houses and of some batteries that looked toward the sea; but owing to the ignorance of the guides it was found impracticable to ascend the rugged acclivity in that direction as they could not discover any vestiges of a path. Lieutenant-Colonel Seton instantly reconnoitered the situation and saw that it was impossible to make the attack in any place other than in front of the houses and batteries; therefore

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

under cover of the armed vessels — though exposed to the incessant fire of grape shot and small arms from the enemy — they effected a landing, and without the loss of a moment formed themselves beneath the shelter of a cliff.

Now the storming of the batteries became the main object, and their gallant commander led them on with uncommon order and intrepidity. The path by which they ascended was angular, consequently they must have been frequently liable to flanking from the swivels placed at certain angles. In addition to this, numbers of massy rocks were precipitated upon them from on high, very much to their annoyance; however from their brave perseverance, every opposition was surmounted and victory was obtained. Twenty-five houses were devoted to the flames and vast quantities of provisions were destroyed; but what must have rendered the defeat doubly formidable was the loss of 16 canoes and four swivels that were found on the batteries. The English loss was three seamen killed, one wounded; three rank and file of the 46th and six rangers wounded. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, as they carried off their killed and wounded.

During these transactions, the brigands who had survived the storming of the three camps on the 10th of April, together with the Mariaqua and windward Caribs and those English and French Negroes who joined them, assembled on the Vigie and commenced throwing up fortifications, which in a few weeks appeared from Dorsetshire Hill (the distance

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

in a direct line is about four miles), regularly designed and otherwise respectable. On the 7th of May, about nine o'clock in the morning, the appearance of the enemy was rather alarming; from their numbers and several of them being armed with remarkably long pikes, little doubt was entertained of their having received a reinforcement. About 800 as was supposed appeared descending the hills in eight distinct columns, directing their course towards the camp at Calliaqua, then maintained by the Honble. Captain Molesworth⁵ of the 46th with one hundred regulars and nearly as many rangers. On their advancing within range of the guns, a six-pounder was discharged upon them, which occasioned their halting. After reconnoitering the camp and deliberating some small space of time, they beat a parley and sent in a flag of truce that was borne by a young French officer. He said that he was "instructed by the general commanding yonder national troops to desire the British Commander to surrender himself and his men prisoners for the time being; they should in consequence be transported to any other English island where the flag of liberty was not unfurled, but they could not be permitted by any means to remain in Saint Vincent; his agreeing to this proposal would entitle him to indulgence; his refusal provoke an immediate assault the consequences of which he could not be answerable for."

These conditions of capitulation were received by Captain Molesworth with the utmost contempt they deserved. He replied that he "could depend upon his men, that he did not

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

despair of defending himself and would do so to the last extremity; having therefore taken this resolution he would not listen to any proposal derogatory to the character of a British officer.”

With this answer the flag departed but returned again in less than an hour, and exultingly remarking on Captain Molesworth’s temerity exhorted him not to provoke an attack as he was too feeble to resist, observing that he came to make the last overture he was to expect, namely, that “he was permitted to march to Kingstown unmolested, provided he laid down his arms and left the camp as it then was, with all the ammunition and military stores it contained.”

This message was as ill-fated as its predecessor, Captain Molesworth bravely refusing to comply. In case he had consented to deliver up his arms and march from the encampment, the troops of the Republic would have received them and marched in. All this would have been perfectly consistent with the terms proposed and accepted, but in the meantime their allies, the Caribs, had concealed themselves in the mill and Negro houses of the Villa Estate, near to which they were to pass on their way to Kingstown, where not one of them would ever have arrived. Unarmed and unprotected, they must have fallen victims to the savage cruelty of a concealed foe; but the steady and determined conduct of the British Commander totally defeated their expectations and prevented those consequences to which,

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

through their inhuman stratagems, both he and his little army would have been inevitably exposed.

While the above negotiations were on foot, the Alarm frigate appeared in sight. On the earliest intimation of the enemy’s descent from the Vigie, she got under weigh in Kingstown Harbour and stood for Calliaqua. In less than an hour she came to an anchor contiguous to the camp and poured a whole broadside upon the foe with such well-directed aim that it was said to have done considerable execution among them. On her repetition of the discharge, and landing 130 sailors, they scampered away with the utmost expedition, apparently disposed to return to the Vigie. During this transaction, a detachment of the regulars and another of the militia and rangers with a six-pound field piece under Captain Hall were ordered to take post on Dorsetshire Hill to secure more effectually the safety of the town. About one o’clock the next morning the outposts were attacked with an impetuosity superior to anything that had ever been experienced from the Caribs; the fact is, not one of them was concerned (sic). The onset owed its vigour to the united efforts of the French troops lately arrived and the disaffected Negroes and Mulattoes of the island. They advanced from Orange Grove about 300 in number. After a brave resistance of about an hour — their ammunition being expended — the English troops were obliged to retire, leaving the enemy in possession of the hill together with the gun. They were not, however, suffered long to retain their conquest, for the Governor, on perceiving that the post was

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

attacked, immediately ordered a body of regulars, militia and rangers amounting to 200 men, to gain the heights by Orange Grove. The regulars were led by Captain Foster, the militia by Major Whytell, and the rangers by Major Leith — the whole under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Seton. By daybreak this party had gained those heights unperceived by the enemy. They instantly pushed on, and after a short but sharp conflict, the enemy fled on all sides leaving a considerable number of their pikes behind them. They were pursued and several taken or killed who had concealed themselves in the bushes about the hill; 48 were killed, 19 of whom were whites. Five were taken prisoner. The English loss was nine killed and 26 wounded. Those of the militia killed were Messrs. Seymour, Weir, Howard, and Gillies. It appeared from the examination of the prisoners that the enemy had received a reinforcement of 110 men from Guadaloupe of which about 40 were white persons. It having been deemed expedient to contract the limits of defence, the post at Calliaqua was withdrawn.

When the defeated enemy reached the Vigie, they began to fortify and strengthen it still more with the most unwearied diligence. For the purposes of an encampment, nature had been peculiarly friendly to the situation they had chosen. The hill itself was about 100 yards in length and 20 in breadth, bounded almost wholly by vallies hardly passable. This was maintained as the citadel, or dernier resort, and was barricaded all round with sugar hogsheads filled with earth. These they had collected from the different

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

dismantled plantations that had been subject to their ravages. Within musket shot towards the northwest point, another little conical hill rose to a considerable height, which became their first redoubt and promised to be very serviceable as it rendered difficult any approaches to the main position in the direction that was easiest of access. About cannon shot nearly the same way rose another hill that overlooked the road coming from Kingstown in the most commanding manner. This was their advanced post or outward picket guard. During these defensive positions on their side, the necessary fortifications on Dorsetshire Hill were carrying on in order to secure its future possession.

About this period the Caribs seemed delighted with every opportunity of slaughter and devastation. Hitherto, they had carried themselves towards the Negroes in a very wily and politic manner: they had offered them liberty and exhorted them to receive it. Happily for the inhabitants the proposal, however flattering, was rejected with disdain; comparatively very few espoused their interests while a considerable number opposed them well-armed, and either gallantly fell or triumphed with their masters. In consequence of this inflexibility of conduct in the Negroes, they became equally the objects of detestation with their owners. Immediate death was inflicted on all who fell into the hands of the Caribs. The great scarcity of provisions that prevailed among the numbers pent up in town impelled them to adventure beyond the lines to search for subsistence. These excursions of

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

necessity proved fatal to many, as numbers were taken and destroyed.

General Sir John Vaughan, having visited this island on the 30th of May and inspected the posts, on his return to Martinico where he held the chief command — that island being the headquarters — sent over a reinforcement of artillery and a quantity of stores. These were followed on the 8th of June by a detachment of Major Malcom's⁶ corps of rangers consisting of 100 men. On the ensuing day, the third battalion of the 60th consisting of 600 men, well-appointed and under the command of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Ritchie, also arrived. With these reinforcements the views of the colonists were instantly turned towards the enemy. Two days were occupied in making the necessary arrangements and dispositions. On the 11th of June, the troops received orders to march that evening at different periods and in different divisions. Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton's⁷ division consisting of a part of the 40th Regiment, a party of rangers under Captain Gordon, a detachment of artillery, and seamen from the merchant ships, with four six-pounders and two small mortars under Captain Newton, moved from Sion Hill about 11 o'clock and proceeded without interruption through the town of Calliaqua and along Belmont Road to within pistol shot of the dwelling house, where they arrived about two o'clock and halted. Lieutenant-Colonel Ritchie's division, which consisted of part of the third and fourth battalions of the 60th Regiment,⁸ upwards of 70 militia under Major Whytell, and Major Malcolm's corps of rangers

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

moved from Sion Hill at about two o'clock and proceeded up Warrawarou Valley as far as the works on the Fountain Estate, then took the route of the Vigie road. The corps of rangers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Seton with a strong detachment of the 60th under Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost,⁹ having a greater distance to march, moved earlier in the evening than the two preceding divisions. They proceeded along the high road until they arrived at that leading to Calder works, up which they marched until they reached Calder Ridge, when they divided. Major Ecuyer of the 60th and Major Leith of the rangers, with a party of both these corps, marched to Augustine's Ridge at the head of Biabou Valley. Captain Martin of the 60th and Captain Fraser of the rangers, took post on the bridge at the Curreer Estate in Mariaqua Valley. Lieutenant-Colonel Seton of the rangers and Lieutenant Brown of the 60th took post at the Jambou pass near to the Mesopotamia works. Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost of the 60th and Captain Alves of the rangers remained at Calder Ridge. These positions were taken to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

About daybreak, Lieutenant-Colonel Ritchie's division began the attack on the upper post of the enemy — which was occupied by about 250 Caribs — from which they immediately fled down to Mariaqua after the first fire. The division then pushed on to the second height, which was also soon abandoned. The enemy, at first only observing this division, actually came out to attack it; but Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton appearing at that instant, they precipitately

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

returned. A like sortie was attempted on Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost's party, but after advancing 200 yards, the enemy likewise returned. The grenadiers of the 46th, as soon as the firing began, climbed through the brushwood on Belmont Ridge, and pushed on to support Lieutenant-Colonel Ritchie. The light company, keeping the road until it rose upon the ridge, met the grenadiers and they advanced together. The guns kept the road until they arrived at the upper end, where the enemy had cut a deep trench across; but this impediment was soon surmounted by the exertions of the artillerymen and sailors who lifted the guns up a steep bank upon the ridge. The mortars were got up in the like manner and opened on the enemy as soon as they were lifted up. Two of the guns were moved on through a very severe fire until they arrived at a position near the second height where they opened at a very short distance.

The troops under cover of the second height kept up a constant and heavy fire on the enemy, which was returned with great spirit, more particularly against the artillery; but the shot necessary to supply the great guns became expended, and most of those who were acquainted with their management were either killed or wounded. In consequence of this change of circumstances, their resistance gradually diminished until about eight o'clock they found it expedient to beat the chamade (*Ed. Note:* In war, a chamade is a certain beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet, which is given the enemy as a kind of signal to inform them of some proposition to be made to the commander, either

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

to capitulate, to have leave to bury their dead, make a truce, etc.), which occasioned a momentary suspension of hostilities on the part of the English. A flag of truce was sent that proposed "an immediate evacuation of the Vigie with all its stores and furniture, provided they might be permitted to bury the dead and march with their troops, carrying their arms and wounded with them unmolested to the Carib country."

Colonel Leighton replied that he "would not admit of any conditions whatever; that the French general must make a discretionary surrender and rely on the British clemency." During this interval of negotiation, the enemy endeavoured to steal away unperceived. The object of it was only to amuse and gain time. A party of the 46th was ordered to storm the place, which they did, followed by the whole. Only a few of the national troops tarried to receive mercy. The rest dashed through all manner of danger like men wholly influenced by despair, and in consequence of this temerity numbers perished, thus escaping captivity and perhaps the ignominy of execution, which was the justly awarded punishment of every inhabitant carrying arms. The whole of the Caribs retired very early in the morning and by that means principally escaped through Mariaqua before the destined parties had been able to arrive at their respective posts.

In the place were found three four-pounders mounted on field carriages, and 16 swivels, some mounted, others lying

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

on the ground. They did not appear to have any round shot for their guns but supplied their place with mill-wedges, cooper's rivets, cart wheel nails, long stripes of lead tied in bundles, and every other rascally substitute they could invent. Twenty-three of the enemy were found killed in the forts, of whom 16 were whites; six were taken prisoners, among whom was Mons. Souhallet¹⁰ the Commander, with five Frenchmen, and four whites belonging to the island. The rest were free coloured people and Negroes. Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost intercepted and killed many of the fugitives in their retreat through the Calder Estate, and not a fourth part of the whole escaped.

The British loss was in officers: one killed and three wounded, and 13 privates killed and 55 wounded. Captain Piquet of the third battalion of the 60th was the officer killed; Thomas Clapham, Joseph Preston, with Thomas Taylor, a free coloured person, those of the militia.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Section IV Notes

¹Robert Gordon, President of the Council, died September 1829, at the advanced age of 91 years.

²John Hall, a Major-General in 1813.

³Alexander Stewart, a Surgeon resident at Layou, receives a pension of £100 from the colony.

⁴The names of the officers composing this corps were

<i>Lieutenant-Colonel</i>	<i>Lieutenants</i>	<i>Ensigns</i>
James Seton* ⁸	Thomas Slater	M ^c Duff Fyfe ⁸
<i>Major</i>	Robert Lauder	W. B. Tanye
Alexander Leith	Robert Douglas ⁸	John Cruikshank
<i>Captains</i>	Warner Ottley ⁸	John Smith
Andrew Ross	Alex. Cruikshank ⁸	Robert Oliver
William Fraser	James Riddoch	
William Alves	Hubert Jennings	
John Gordon ⁸	David Kelly	
	Thomas Patterson	
	George Hartley ⁸	

^{*}In 1798, the planters and merchants entered into a subscription and presented Lieutenant-Colonel Seton with a piece of plate and a sword of the value of 300 guineas.

⁸Officers living.

⁵William John, sixth Viscount Molesworth, became Major-General and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Foot; he was lost in the Arniston transport off Lagullas Reef on his passage from Ceylon, May 1815.

⁶Major Malcolm was an excellent officer. He had distinguished himself at Martinico by training the militia and acquired the esteem of all. He was killed at Saint Lucia in an attack on the battery of Secke, close to the works of Morne Fortunée, April 1796.

⁷Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., a General in 1819, died in 1828.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

⁸Jacob Tonson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1812, was a Lieutenant in this service.

⁹Sir George Prevost, Lieutenant-General, died January 1816. He was Governor of Dominica in 1803 and afterwards of Halifax. His last appointment was Governor-General of Canada.

¹⁰This officer behaved with most distinguished courage and skill, but he was so infected with revolutionary principles as to have lost sight of those qualities which dignify man. He was too sullen and ferocious to command esteem. His loss was severely felt by the enemy, whom he had inspired with unusual confidence.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

SECTION V

*Caribs Retreat to Mount Young—Post at Owia—
Escape of the Caribs—Their Camp at Wallibo—
Reinforcement from Saint Lucia—Lafond's Hill—
Skirmishes at Morne a Garou and Musements—
Attack at Morne Ronde—General Myers Arrived—
Owia Taken—Attack and Retreat from the Vigie—
Evacuated by the Enemy*

The different parties that had taken post in Mariaqua were employed after the affair of the Vigie was over in scouring that valley and destroying the houses of the enemy. Some were killed and others taken prisoners, but the troops met with some opposition from Augustine's party at his ridge, where a few men were wounded from imprudently exposing themselves. Before night, however, Mariaqua was cleared of the enemy, the Caribs retreating to Massarica. Lieutenant-Colonels Leighton and Ritchie marched from the Vigie in the afternoon after leaving at that post Captain Campbell of the 46th with a detachment of that regiment. They took the route to Mariaqua and joined the other corps at the works on Curreer, where the whole halted that night

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

except Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost's party, which took post at Calder Mill, and Major Ecuyer's, which remained all night upon Augustine's Ridge.

On the morning of the 13th, the whole began their march to the windward quarter, Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, with the principal body proceeding up the Valley of Mariaqua, and joining Major Ecuyer, marched down Biabou Valley, falling into the high road at the Adelphi Estate. The remaining parties gained the high road in different directions by Jambou River and the Calder Road, together with the artillery. The whole joined and encamped near the ruins of the dwelling house on the Union Estate, where they remained until the 15th waiting for provisions, on which morning the troops again marched and arrived at Bellevue Ridge early in the afternoon. There they halted until the next morning and then moved on towards Mount Young, which they reached in a few hours without any loss from the enemy, who made no opposition worthy of notice; but seven men died from the fatigues of the march. The enemy made their appearance upon different ridges but constantly retreated on the approach of the troops.

The Caribs fled so precipitately from Mount Young as to leave all their houses standing, from which fortunate circumstance the troops found sufficient shelter from the weather. Great quantities of corn were found in their houses. After gaining possession of Mount Young, no time was lost in destroying the enemy's petit augres, canoes and houses

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

at Grand Sable. Some of the vessels were so large as to be stiled "their men of war"; about 200 were destroyed. In this service, the corps of rangers were particularly employed and proved very active and useful. Many Negroes also were employed in digging up and destroying the provisions of the enemy under cover of the troops. Alexander Wiseman, a volunteer in the 46th, was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket.

It was deemed expedient to occupy the old post at Owia — situated on a promontory at the northeast point of the island — in time to cooperate with the troops from Mount Young and to prevent any succours being thrown in there by the enemy. On the 23d of June, detachments from the 46th and 60th Regiments with Malcolm's Rangers under the command of Major Ecuyer, sailed for Owia in two droghers under convoy of the Thorn Sloop of War and arrived on the 25th. In their first attempt to land after having nearly reached the shore, the boats were obliged to return to the vessels because of heavy fire that was opened upon them by the enemy from a four-pounder and two wall-pieces concealed in the bushes and behind the old walls, which killed and wounded several of the troops. A smart fire from the vessels, however, soon drove them off, and the party at length landed and established their post without any further opposition. Several skirmishes ensued with this party and that at Mount Young, in one of which Captain Schneider of the 60th was killed.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

The possession of this landing place at Owia gave a decided advantage over the enemy. They could not calculate (sic) on any external resource as all the bays were in the possession of the English. Their internal supplies could not hold out many weeks. Their own consumption was considerable and that of the troops at Mount Young was immense. Great difficulties were experienced in procuring these and much dissatisfaction and many complaints were the consequence. Almost all the militia returned to town of their own accord to the great indignation of the Governor, who issued some severe orders on such unmilitary-like behaviour. The fact was the appearance of affairs looked so prosperous, that each day a flag of truce with a confession of guilt and deprecation of punishment was expected from the enemy; but the arrival of despatches from the camp at Chateaubelair advertised the colonists of an event no less surprising than extraordinary: that the brigands had found means of avoiding the dangers that menaced them in the Carib country by effecting a passage across the mountains into their neighbourhood, where they had established a camp and began to forage with impunity.

About this time, the evacuation of Saint Lucia by Brigadier General Stewart opened an easy communication between that island and Saint Vincent, the distance not exceeding six leagues. The enemy took the earliest opportunity of sending a Carib canoe across the channel, communicating an exact statement of existing circumstances, and imploring at the same time an immediate reinforcement

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

of men with a supply of military and other stores. The requisition was complied with as expeditiously as possible. Their affairs assumed a new appearance, and they took post on a height at the extremity of Wallibo Estate where they were reconnoitered by the Thorn Sloop of War on the 2d of July, but she could not bring her guns to bear upon them. The same day, the Roebuck also observed them and fired several shot from her forecastle and quarter-deck guns, which apparently much annoyed them. They were then supposed to amount to about 60 persons and were composed of white and coloured French people. They soon moved to Lafond's Hill just above Colonel Gordon's post at Chateaubelair, upon which they began to fire but without any effect. In consequence, on the 6th, a party of regulars and the southern regiment of militia and rangers, the former under Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, the latter under Major Whytell, sailed to reinforce Colonel Gordon; but the calm weather prevented their arrival at Chateaubelair until the following day, and an attack was resolved on the next morning.

The troops were divided in two parties: one intended only to attract the attention of the enemy by a feint; the other marched at three o'clock in the morning but, from the difficulty of access, did not gain the hill on which the enemy were posted until daybreak, when they began a very spirited attack. The enemy proved much more numerous than had been expected and were supported by a two-pound marmizette (sic) that commanded a narrow pass and injured the advancing party considerably. Finding they could not

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

carry the place, they were obliged to retreat. Lieutenant Moore of the 46th, who led the storming party, was wounded and the troops halted for want of a leader. Disorder soon pervaded the ranks and a flight ensued wherein a more than ordinary loss was sustained, 23 being killed and 45 wounded. Mr. William Greig and Thomas Grant, both volunteers, were killed. The (loss of) former gentleman was deeply regretted. Lieutenant Moore also died of his wounds. A flag of truce was sent requesting the body of Mr. Grant for interment, but the answer returned was that it had been already buried.

About this time, General Vaughan died at Martinico, and Major-General Paulus Æmilius Irving succeeded him in the command. In order to check the growing consequence of the brigands in the leeward quarter, the Governor, on the 12th July, recalled Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton from Mount Young with the 46th Regiment and a detachment of rangers who arrived in town on the 14th, as Major Ecuyer could not spare any men from Owia without endangering the post. These were embarked on the 16th with three six-pound field pieces and two howitzers. They landed at Troumaca and marched to Bostock Park. On the 18th our troops took possession of Fevrier's Ridge without a shot being fired, which gave a complete command of the enemy's camp. The next day, a number of Negroes were observed going to the camp with provisions, followed by about 90 armed men. These could have been severely handled had the guns been placed in their positions; before noon, however, two guns and two mortars were got up with ammunition, but they

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

were not opened on the enemy, it being deemed necessary to wait for a third to place on another eminence. Previous to this, a part of the enemy from Morne Ronde joined those at Lafond's Hill, notwithstanding detachments were stationed to prevent such communications. A party of about 40 came as far down as they could and fired on Colonel Gordon's post, but Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost gave orders not to return the fire and got the mortar and guns loaded with grape, which he opened on them, and they immediately retired.

In consequence of the party on the ridge having imprudently discovered (sic) themselves by firing one of the guns in order to ascertain the range, the enemy took the alarm and silently effected their retreat in the night. In the morning their camp was taken possession of, where only some of their wounded were found. Intelligence was soon after received that they were collected in the bed of the Morne a Garou River. Two parties were despatched after them, one of 100 men under Major Reith, to get into the bed of the river above the enemy, and another of the same force under Captain Douglas of the engineers, to gain the river below them. The latter party could not get at them from the difficulty of their route, but they saw a party of about 50 at a considerable distance. Major Leith's party, however, got upon the bank of the river, which they found so steep that it was impossible to descend into it; but in searching for a passage, the enemy was discovered ascending the hill on the opposite side in Indian file towards Morne Cochon, within 70 yards distance. A fire was kept up on them for upwards

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

of two hours while they were scrambling among the bushes to get up the hill. The troops were so advantageously posted that the enemy could not bring a shot to bear upon them until they were at least 200 yards up. The brigands formed as they got up and commenced a fire upon the English from behind trees to cover their rear, as also a small field piece, which was at last observed carried by men on poles; they were repeatedly obliged to abandon it, and it could have been very easily taken, had it been possible to get across the ravine, but it was removed by them in the night. Numbers must have been killed and wounded, as many were seen to drop in the bushes.

On the 22d the enemy were discovered in great force coming along the seaside from their camp at Morne Ronde, directing their march up the dry ravine towards the pass into Rabacca. Major Leith with 150 rangers was immediately dispatched from the post on Musement's Hill to dispute the passage with them but arrived too late. The enemy had gained the top of the falls on the north side while he was advancing on the south; however, an engagement commenced as soon as the parties came opposite each other across the ravine and continued very warmly for three hours until the ammunition of the English was expended. It became necessary to retreat with 13 wounded. A reinforcement of 50 regulars and a supply of ammunition were immediately sent, but the enemy did not await their return. A small party retired beyond the falls towards Rabacca and the remainder to their camp at Morne Ronde, which appears to have been

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

their principal object. A mortar and two pieces of cannon were established on Musement's Hill, and for some days a few interchanges of artillery only took place. A sloop and schooner landed 100 men and 10 women from Guadaloupe on the night of the 23rd with a small mortar and marmizette. The sloop Le Floreal was taken by the Thorn and the schooner chased into Saint Lucia. An attempt was made to take post on the opposite side of Morne Ronde and troops were embarked from Musement's for that purpose, but it was found impracticable.

On the 31st of July, a most diabolical outrage was committed by a party of about 50 consisting of a few of the former French inhabitants, some free coloured persons, and Negroes. They set fire to Mr. Gavin Hamilton's dwelling house, works and Negro houses at Rose Hall, and killed 10 of his slaves and wounded several. From thence they proceeded to Dr. Tait's at Washilabo, where they burnt all the buildings and inhumanly murdered Mr. Donald Munro, the manager. They were proceeding along the valley to Colonel Gordon's, but some Negroes collected together, and Major Josias Jackson, fortunately passing the bay in his canoe with some of his slaves armed, landed and headed the party in pursuit of them. The brigands, perceiving the ambush, retreated precipitately without doing further damage.

An attack on the camp at Morne Ronde was carried into execution on the morning of the 5th of August. The party ordered on that service consisting of 200 of the 46th and 100

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

rangers, the whole under the command of Captain Douglas of the engineers, marched at 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th. They took the road to the Souffriere, along the edge of which they proceeded until they reached the ridge leading down to the enemy's camp. It was half past nine o'clock before the troops fell in with any of the enemy. They were fired upon by the advanced picket in ambush, which after some resistance retired and joined the main body, who on the first alarm had marched out and occupied a pass on a woody ridge, a very advantageous position for opposing any advance, which effectually commanded their camp. A very obstinate engagement commenced here that lasted upwards of an hour — very disadvantageously for the English as the situation did not admit of a charge by the regulars; but a path was cut on each side of the ridge by which the rangers got round. As soon as they made their appearance, the enemy gave way, running off by the woods towards Duvallé's, abandoning their camp with everything in it and without attempting any further resistance although their numbers were superior to those opposed to them. The Commandant Massoteau, his aide-de-camp and about 20 others were taken prisoners, some badly wounded, but considerable numbers were got off. Sixteen were found killed. The ammunition, field pieces, mortar, and a number of small arms were taken.

Their situation must have been very distressing, as only a small quantity of cassada (sic) and salt was found in the camp. The English troops were much dissatisfied on going out, having been badly served with provisions for two days

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

before, and many of them wanted shoes, to which cause their unusual backwardness may be ascribed. Their loss was nine of the 46th killed and 33 wounded; of the rangers three killed and seven wounded. Dr. Oliver, an Ensign in the latter, died of his wounds.

The success in this affair fully compensated for recent disappointments and promised greatly to facilitate the reduction of the enemy. Colonel Leighton deemed it advisable to maintain this newly acquired post, it being, no doubt, one of the strongest in the island and the most advantageous of any to the enemy from its favorable situation to receive their supplies from Saint Lucia. It was not deemed assailable any other way than the circuitous route by which the troops marched, and that had been rendered practicable by the enemy who had cutlassed the path up the Souffriere, which the troops followed: scouring parties were sent out to Duvallé's and Chatoyer's, where everything was destroyed without opposition. Several prisoners were taken and many dead bodies found in the ravines. A party also went up Washilabo Valley to ascertain where the pass was, which was found to be in a northern direction, and came out above Rabacca. A post was established at Morne Ronde and one at Richmond, and the troops were then withdrawn and sent again to Mount Young, where they continued to destroy the provisions of the Caribs and daily penetrated into the country. In one of these expeditions, Mr. William Grey, a volunteer with the rangers, fell into the hands of the enemy and was doubtless immediately sacrificed. Some parties also

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

occasionally harassed the enemy from Owia. The aspect of affairs appeared exceedingly propitious and encouraging, when all at once a change was introduced and a succession of misfortunes ensued.

On the 17th of August, Brigadier General Myers¹ arrived from Martinico and succeeded to the command. From this gentleman great things were expected, but unfortunately for the colony these expectations were not realized. After the new commander had obtained information of the existing state of affairs and had visited some of the most important posts committed to his care, he seemed resolved to make his first stroke bold and decisive. He ordered Major Ecuyer, who commanded Owia, to move from that place and to direct his march towards Mount Young. From there he (ordered him to) proceed with the main army towards Owia. Consequently, the enemy lying between would be obliged to surrender at discretion or be cut to pieces, the woods preventing their retreat on the one side and the sea serving a similar purpose on the other. (This tactic) seemed to place success beyond the reach of doubt. Conformably (sic) to his instructions, Major Ecuyer took the field and obliged the enemy to retire as he advanced. Having gone as far as he thought he might without exposing himself to be cut off, he waited three or four days in the open air under arms for the promised junction of the General. At length, vexed with disappointment and his troops exhausted with fatigue, he returned again to Owia and dispatched Captain Law of the 46th to headquarters to notify what had been done and to

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

receive further orders. The whole force, however, remained inactive for some days, which allowed the enemy to collect their parties.

On the night of the 3rd of September they made an attack on the post at Owia in three columns, one of which succeeded in attracting the attention of the troops, while the other two rushed in from the opposite side. The contest lasted some time and the enemy are said to have suffered greatly. But the darkness of the night created great confusion on both sides, and two of the enemy's columns are said to have fired on each other for some time. The same error was also ascribed to the English troops. Major Ecuyer, who commanded notwithstanding he had received two wounds, was enabled by assistance to get away some distance, but unfortunately was overtaken next morning and murdered. All the officers were missing, but in a day or two, three came in. Dr. Baillie was taken prisoner and sent to Guadaloupe, from whence he returned some time in December following,² so that the loss was reduced to four officers killed and 31 men; those who escaped were taken off the rocks by the boats of his Majesty's Ship Experiment. Captain Barrett³ distinguished himself by his humane exertions, as likewise did Mr. Frith of the Fanny. Some of the men effected their escape through the woods to Morne Ronde.

The loss of this post proved the loss of many. The very moment the enemy conceived themselves in the tenable possession of it, they dispatched a canoe with the intelligence

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

to Saint Lucia and solicited strongly a reinforcement, which was honoured with the most ready compliance. On the 15th of September, four vessels from thence anchored at Owia and landed about 500 men with provisions and stores. The English cruisers having fallen to leeward during the calm weather that prevailed, could not come up with them. In consequence of this intelligence, it was deemed expedient by the Commander-in-Chief to evacuate Mount Young, and orders to this effect were transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton who commanded there.

About nine o'clock on the night of the 19th, the troops marched away with the artillery, leaving their huts illuminated. The next evening they reached Biabou, where a party of Caribs made their appearance. These were spies upon retreat, and they waited to avail themselves of any opportunity that might offer to harass the rear. Having brought forward the troops stationed there, the detachment reached Sion Hill on the 21st and were distributed among the several posts encircling the town. General Myers thought it necessary to maintain the occupancy of the Vigie, but having omitted to supply it with provisions and other stores, the garrison had only the means of subsisting parsimoniously for three days. On the evening of the 22nd, the enemy appeared in great numbers at Mariaqua Valley, and early on the following morning were found posted on Fairbairn's Ridge – having completely cut off the communication between the Vigie and the town – and drove off the cattle from the Fountain and Belair Estates.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

The safety of the Vigie became now the object of the general concern, its situation being such as would not admit of delay. Eighty mules were loaded with supplies and set forward under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ritchie with a party of about 300 regulars and rangers. They kept the high road until they arrived at Calliaqua and then continued their route through Pradies, Harmony Hall and Raguet's Negro grounds, until they fell into Belmont Road at the extremity of Fairhall, when they were fired upon by the enemy. An action commenced that was of a short duration.

When the troops gained the summit of the ridge and obliged the enemy to fall back and abandon a galba fence they occupied, Captain Foster of the 46th, who commanded in front, perceiving their declining state, gave orders for an immediate charge; but not an individual would obey him.⁴ The troops most disgracefully gave way just in the moment of victory and fled in different directions closely pursued by the enemy. The greatest part of the provisions fell into their hands and the loss was estimated at about 60 killed and taken prisoners. In all probability the whole detachment would have been cut off had they not found shelter beneath the guns of Fort Duvernette, which were assiduously plied by Major Henry Sharpe. Colonel Ritchie, being entirely cut off in his retreat, collected together as many officers and men as he could, amounting in the whole to about 30, and retreated to the Prospect Estate. Throwing himself into the mill there behind the ruins of the buildings, he defended himself for several hours against a large body of the enemy

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

who made several unsuccessful attempts to force him — with the loss of many men. About dark, finding all their efforts in vain they retired. At midnight, the small party abandoned the mill and marched to the Villa Estate works where they remained for the night. Next morning they took refuge in Fort Duvernette. It is remarkable that not one of these men throughout this long sustained assault received the slightest hurt, except their gallant commander who was wounded in the leg by a musket shot on stepping out of the mill to reconnoitre. He died shortly thereafter. He was much beloved and died regretted. Michael Keane of the rangers was the only officer killed in the previous action.

The consternation and dread occasioned by the above unhappy defeat were excessive. An immediate attack on the outposts, which were considerably weakened by the absence of the detachment, was apprehended. Now given over for lost, an added circumstance of distress, the situation of the troops in the Vigie was desperate. The want of provisions laid it under the unavoidable necessity of surrendering at discretion, however improbable the expectation of mercy might be in so doing. Nothing, however, was neglected that could add to the security of the island. The fortunate escape of so many of Lieutenant-Colonel Ritchie's party, which arrived in Kingstown on the 25th, rendered the situation of the town less precarious. The old French post on Kelly's Ridge was taken possession of and put in a very defensible state. Orders were sent to Captain Molesworth, who commanded at Morne Ronde, for the evacuation of that post,

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

and two Negro messengers were procured to carry letters by different routes to the Vigie to the same effect. Pne of these named Thomas Nash, a ranger, succeeded in getting in on the morning of the 26th with great dexterity. He was rewarded with 20 Johannes and his freedom. The other returned.

The same afternoon, Brigadier General Myers marched from Dorsetshire Hill with a large detachment and took post on Baker's Estate, now called Cane Hall, opposite to the enemy on Fairbairn's Ridge where he remained until dark, and then returned. This feint succeeded in having the desired effect. The enemy were induced to draw off their other posts about the Vigie and concentrate their whole force on this side. Captain Cope of the 60th Regiment, who commanded at the Vigie according to the orders which so fortunately reached him, evacuated it at the early hour of seven, taking advantage of a heavy shower that fell about that time. He went down by the Carapan Estate where he fell into the high road, along which he continued his march unperceived by the enemy until he arrived at Calliaqua, where boats were waiting to receive and convey them to Sir William Young's island and the rock. From there they were brought down to Kingstown next morning.

The acquisition of these men, together with those under Captain Molesworth from Morne Ronde who arrived in the night of the 27th, contributed greatly towards the strengthening of such posts as were conceived to be immediately in danger and recalled hope to the inhabitants.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

The Vigie becoming once more the possession of the enemy, the town was continually harassed with the fear of an attack; therefore, to avoid the effects of a surprise, the greatest vigilance was observed and the extremes of duty submitted to by every individual, indeed, the danger appeared so near and so considerable, that it was impossible for the principle of self-preservation to slumber in any breast.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Section V Notes

¹Lieutenant-General Sir William Myers died at Barbados, August 1805.

²Dr. Baillie related that the day after the surprise, the Commanding Officer Marinier directed the English party to bury their dead, in doing which they were fired upon by the enemy and one man was killed. This so enraged Marinier that he rushed out among his own people, cut one down, wounded another and put an officer in confinement.

³Captain Barrett, R.N., was lost in the Minotaur 74 at the mouth of the Texel, on the 22d December 1810.

⁴It seems the troops were dissatisfied with the stoppage of a part of their allowances, and the officers of the rangers were involved in disputes with the committee respecting their pay, so that they paid no attention to the discipline of their men, and consequently this disaster occurred.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

SECTION VI

*Arrival of the 40th, 54th and 59th Regiments with
General Irving—Attack of the Vigie—Evacuation by the
Enemy—March to Colonarie—General Stewart—
English Camp Taken—Arrival of General Hunter—
The Troops Withdrawn to Kingstown—The Vigie
Occupied by the Enemy—Skirmishes at Miller's Ridge*

Thus were the unfortunate inhabitants continued the prey of anxiety and the subjects of fatigue until the evening of the 29th of September, when His Majesty's Ship Scipio and several transports appeared in sight to leeward.

As calm weather prevailed, Captain Barrett ordered all the small vessels in the bay to go down to the fleet for the purpose of taking out the troops. Several hundred landed that night. The next day, the transports came into the bay when part of the 40th Regiment commanded by Major Harcourt, the 54th by Lieutenant-Colonel Godday Strutt¹ and the 59th by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Fuller² were landed. These regiments had only returned a few weeks from the Continent before embarkation.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

Major-General Irving³ also arrived, having been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief General Leigh to this command. Nothing passed in town of which the enemy were not apprised. They retired from their position on Fairbairn's Ridge and made every possible provision to maintain the occupancy of the Vigie.

The necessary preparations being made, Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt and Lieutenant-Colonel Leith of the rangers, with a detachment of 750 men, marched on the night of the 1st of October, about 10 o'clock round by Calliaqua and proceeded to the heights of Calder Estate — the east side of the Vigie — and gained their situation about three in the morning. Generals Irving and Myers, with the principal body consisting of the artillery under Major Duvernette, the 59th under Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, the flank companies of the 54th, four companies of the 40th, and the remains of the 46th under Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, the whole amounting to about 900 men, marched from Sion Hill and Arno's Vale at about two o'clock, proceeding up Warrawarou Valley.

On crossing the river, Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, a part of the 46th and two guns were detached to go round by Calliaqua; at the Fountain Estate pasture the flank companies of the 54th and 59th, with the four companies of the 40th under Captain Boland⁴ of the latter, were also detached up the valley with orders to gain the heights by Debuques. The 59th struck off to the right at the pasture and gained Fairbairn's Ridge, from which they drove off one of the

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

enemy's pickets. The artillery joined the 59th on the ridge and the whole halted about halfway from the top, which Major McLeod with that regiment was ordered to gain.

During this time, the detachment that had been ordered to proceed by Debuques had been attacked by the enemy in their ascent to the place where the house formerly stood, to gain which they had to cross a deep rivulet and then ascend a steep hill covered with brushwood. The enemy, advantageously posted behind trees and bushes, galled the advancing troops much, and before they were able to drive them off they had the misfortune to sustain a considerable loss of officers and men.⁵ The enemy, however, fled precipitately on the troops approaching, and the possession of the Mariaqua, or Vigie Ridge, was obtained without further opposition. The 59th had the same object in view, but they were opposed by the enemy who had also thrown up a small work from a thick wood about the summit. From the advantage of the enemy's position and the steepness of the ground — rendered more difficult from the heavy rains — it would appear to have been deemed impracticable to force them. The firing, which began about seven o'clock, continued furiously the whole day between the two parties at only about 50 yards distance without any ground being gained or lost on either side, although the enemy made three attempts to charge. A brisk fire was also kept up at times from the artillery.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

The principal force of the enemy was early in the day brought to this point and not more than 50 men were left on the Vigie, when Lieutenant-Colonel Leith proposed that the place should be stormed; but the General would not consent to make such an operation, which must have proved decisive. In the afternoon the remaining four companies of the 40th, which had been left at Dorsetshire Hill, joined the generals on Fairbairn's Ridge and with part of the 46th were stationed with the artillery. Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt's party at Calder Ridge endeavoured to conceal themselves in the canes waiting for further orders, but they were discovered from the Vigie by a party of Caribs who they fired upon, killing some. The Caribs returned fire from a four-pounder but without effect. The front of the party was advanced within musket shot under the Vigie. About 200 Caribs took post at Aker's Hill, but just as Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt had resolved to charge them, they retired. About three o'clock, he received orders to retreat and the party joined the generals at Fairbairn's Ridge. The detachment under Captain Boland gained the ridge and advanced within musket shot of the enemy; but they retreated upon receiving orders. The guns that were sent round by Calliaqua with the 46th could not proceed from the deepness of the roads and were obliged to return that night to Sion Hill.

Towards night, the fire between the 59th and the enemy was remarkably heavy but slackened as darkness came on. About seven o'clock, the troops were withdrawn and orders given to retreat. It is supposed that the enemy had the

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

advantage in that respect and retired previously. One of the English guns fell over the ridge and was obliged to be left behind. The troops behaved remarkably well but experienced a loss of upwards of 100 killed or wounded, principally the latter. This was the more severely regretted, as the object aimed at was not obtained.

The enemy, seeing themselves surrounded by so numerous a body of brave and determined men, could expect nothing less than an immediate attack on the Vigie, the consequence of which must have been that they would have been all cut off. They therefore took advantage of the darkness of the early part of the night to make their escape, for a retreat it could not be called; but the extraordinary part of this day's proceedings is that the English retreated also at the same time. The reasons for so doing could only be apparent to the two generals, as their conduct appeared unaccountable to the rest of the army. It is still more extraordinary that General Irving should have obtained the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and the Colonial Secretary for his capture of the Vigie.

A non-commissioned officer and about 10 men missed their road on the retreat; in wandering up and down they fell in with a Negro who undertook to conduct them to town but instead led them towards the Vigie with an intention of delivering them up to the enemy. On perceiving that they had fled, he followed them, and the serjeant took possession of the post where he remained until the next morning when an account of the evacuation reached General Irving, who

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

ordered out a party of rangers under Lieutenant Kelly to take possession of it. But an eccentric character, James Kirkwood, who had joined the serjeant and his party, considered his possession of the post as paramount and refused to deliver it without a receipt being signed for it, which was acceded to and the British flag displayed.

For several days after the unfortunate 2nd of October, unsteadiness and inactivity seemed to pervade every measure; the 54th Regiment was at one time embarked for Grenada and after remaining on board some days was relanded, and on the 10th marched out to Stubbs. About the same time the 46th Regiment and General Myers' rangers also marched to windward. The 59th with the island rangers had before taken post, first at Akers' Hill and afterwards at Jambou works. But during this disgraceful imbecility, the enemy had time to dispatch a canoe to Saint Lucia and obtain a supply of ammunition and other necessities, which determined them to intrench themselves on Mount Young and Mount William and wait any advance that might be made. They were first discovered at the former post by Captain Packwood of the army brig. About the 16th, the army sat down opposite those positions on Bellevue Ridge. On the 18th, General Irving, with a part of the army, crossed the Colonarie River and took possession of the north ridge of the Colonarie Vale. Two well-directed shots were fired at the troops by the enemy from two small field pieces upon Mount William, which having passed very near the general, the troops were instantly ordered to retreat to Bellevue. This

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

unexpected salutation confirmed the idea that the enemy had been employed in getting artillery on the works of Mount William. Soon after, a movement was made and batteries were erected on the ridges opposite to Mount William, which fired shot and shells with little intermission but without much effect, as the enemy sheltered themselves behind the ridge. Some skirmishes, the natural consequence of the proximity of two hostile armies, took place with little loss on either side until the 30th of October, when Colonel Graham with a party was ordered to gain a ridge called Blackett's Bluff,⁶ the peculiar advantage of which the enemy readily perceived and drew from that post almost all their force to oppose him. The General, observing, ordered Colonel Graham to retreat, which was done before he could obtain his object, and in the retreat four men were killed and 16 wounded, principally rangers. Adjutant Brown of that corps died of his wounds.

Thus the fairest opportunity – which could have presented itself of cutting off the enemy after they had gone out of Mount William to oppose Colonel Graham's party, and also of taking possession of that important post – was that day lost. Several slaves who came in from the enemy represented their situation in the most distressing light. They were driven to subsist on the mules they had with them, which were nearly expended. The enemy, exclusive of the Caribs, were not more than 300. It was said in justification of this inactivity of the British commander that he was in possession of orders not to act offensively, but to wait for the reinforcement on its passage. These orders must have

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

been framed in entire ignorance of the strength and situation of the enemy. The public opinion was strongly expressed in a resolution entered into by the inhabitants on the 22d of October, when it was resolved that an address be presented to Major-General Leigh, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's troops in the Windward Islands, thanking him for his great attention to the interests of the colony in sending over so respectable a force as the three gallant regiments lately arrived from England, and that Henry Haffey and Joseph Warner, Esquires, be requested to present the same, and also to represent to General Leigh the inactive situation in which the army in this island is at present and all other matters that shall be transmitted to them.

General Stewart arrived on the 17th October from Martinico and relieved General Myers. On the 30th November, General Irving returned to Martinico. On his resignation the command devolved upon Brigadier General Stewart. He uniformly adopted a similar system of conduct with his predecessor, which in the end produced his own defeat and well nigh effected the ruin of the colony.

On the 8th of December, a party of the enemy took possession of the same hill as on a former occasion, and when the morning gun was fired they returned a volley of musketry upon the artillery and grenadiers of the 54th Regiment. The compliment was immediately returned, and after an hour's firing the enemy retired. They appeared to be

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

about 50 in number without a white man among them. They had thrown up a slight entrenchment during the night.

A flying corps of Negroes was subscribed for by the proprietors in Mariaqua, Biabou and Jambou for the purpose of ranging those heights and woods, and were put under the command of Mr. Duprey and Mr. Laborde. About the 15th, the former surprised a small party at Greig's Ridge, took them prisoner and continued to harass the foraging parties of the enemy, who were obliged to send for plantains to the heights of Massarica where there was abundance. On the 17th, 150 of the enemy attacked the covering party at the ridge on the Union Estate; this post consisted only of 18 men, regulars and rangers, who were joined by six Negroes belonging to the estate at the commencement of the attack. Such, however, was the gallant behaviour of this small party, that they kept the enemy at bay under very severe fire for upwards of half an hour, when they were joined by a small picket of the 59th Regiment and a reinforcement of about 30 men of the same regiment appearing in sight at the same time. The enemy retreated leaving three dead, one an officer. From the traces of blood on the road the enemy went off by, their wounded must have been considerable. The English loss was one ranger killed and one regular wounded.

On the morning of the 8th of January, 1796, a more tragical catastrophe happened than any which had yet been experienced. General Stewart had injudiciously weakened the main position he occupied by multiplying, from time

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

to time, an unnecessary number of picket guards. This circumstance, with others, was communicated to the brigands by two soldiers, who having robbed the provision store and dreading the punishment, deserted to the enemy. About four o'clock, the attack commenced on the left of the encampment just after firing the morning gun. Somewhat advanced up the ridge on that side was a small battery of one field piece and a cohorn (*Ed. note: A cohorn is a portable mortar developed in the Netherlands by Menno van Coehoorn in 1674 and in use from the 17th to the mid-19th centuries.*), which that night was under the charge of Lieutenant Panton of the 59th with about 20 men. Mons. Chenou, a Frenchman from Saint Lucia, succeeded in surprising two of the sentries posted a good way in advance of this battery, both of whom were stabbed by him. He also advanced and shot a third in front of the work, then leaped through the embrasure and was immediately seized and made prisoner by a serjeant of the 59th, who was about to put him to death, but was prevented by Lieutenant Verity of the 54th.

The enemy were led thus far by one of the deserters who then left them and returned. Lieutenant Panton, with his party, was soon obliged to relinquish the battery from the numbers and impetuosity with which the enemy rushed in upon him. He fell back on the 54th and one discharge of grape was fired at him in his retreat but did no mischief. After this success, the enemy lost no time in pursuing their advantage. The gun having the command of the entire

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

ridge occupied by the artillery, the whole in a short time was entirely lost. They pushed on immediately, obtained possession of the other batteries and obliged the troops to abandon their ground and retreat to Bellevue Ridge, on which they were covered by Major M^cLeod, who with part of the 59th was posted there. Twelve pieces of brass ordnance were left in the camp, which the enemy took possession of and then attempted to cut off the English in their retreat from Bellevue by occupying the different ridges commanding the high road. This, according to existing appearances, they could have effected with very little difficulty, having every advantage on their side. Fortunately, however, Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, who with a party of about 200 men had marched from Biabou that morning in their way out to the camp, fell in with and soon routed them. After halting some time at Bellevue and sending forward the wounded, the troops continued their retreat towards Kingstown, in which they were much harassed by the enemy. That night they halted at Biabou and next day took position on Aker's Hill, Calder Heights and other places in that neighbourhood. The loss was great, especially in officers wounded, who all exerted themselves by every means in their power to prevent the disaster which befell them. Volunteers Simmons and Ashburner were killed, 16 officers wounded, and one prisoner; 135 privates were either killed or wounded.⁷

To judge from the picture of the past, nothing was expected from General Stewart that could promise a reverse of circumstances, although he exhibited most consummate

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

personal gallantry. The community, looking back on the series of misfortunes he had encountered, gave up all for lost and seemed sinking beneath the apprehension. This arose in the general opinion from the dilatory, weak and unsteady measures of General Irving and his pertinacity in declining to consult with and refusing all advice, not only from his officers, but from the inhabitants of the colony who had firmly — with much less considerable forces — not only defended themselves, but acted offensively against the enemy with success. No doubt was entertained that the reinforcement under this general was fully adequate to the purposes of reducing the opposing enemy under the conduct of an active and spirited officer.

In this anxious and desponding hour, Major General Hunter arrived from Martinico on the 12th of January, and as the highest opinion was entertained of his abilities, a proportionate confidence was reposed in him. Immediately on his landing, he made himself acquainted with the position and state of the army. His resolutions were instantaneous: except the strong post of the Vigie, he drew the whole force into the heights about the town, and having strengthened all the passes, secured the sovereignty of the island against any attempts the enemy might have the temerity to make.

On the morning of the 14th, the enemy appeared in great numbers in Mariaqua Valley and seemed determined to attack the Vigie with all their force; but General Hunter, aware of the design and a combination of circumstances

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

rendering the place at this time unimportant, gave orders for its evacuation. The enemy instantly marched in. This possession, so flattering to their views, was succeeded the ensuing day by an advance on Baker's Ridge, where they brought up a small field piece and mortar and fixed a picket guard close under the redoubt on Miller's Ridge. On the night of the 18th they began to fire shot and shells, but so injudiciously that they did no execution whatever. At the same time, a considerable party of Caribs crossed over the hill above Miller's Ridge and encamped themselves about Bow Wood at the head of Kingstown Valley. At daylight on the morning of the 20th, an attack was made upon the enemy at Baker's Ridge from Miller's redoubt by Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost of the 60th. The ground between this post and the enemy was excessively steep, rugged and broken, and covered with a thick wood; the ridge down which Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost descended was in many places so narrow that two men could scarcely march abreast. Near the bottom at the extremity of the wood, on a small flat, the enemy had a large party very strongly posted. The object intended was to dislodge them; but from these impediments, together with the misfortune of Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost being severely wounded in two places early in the attack, the attempt did not succeed. The troops returned to the ridge with the loss of a few men, having surprised and cut to pieces the advanced picket guard.

This affair, however, led to one of much more consequence. The enemy followed closely in the retreat and

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

actually advanced within a few yards of the ridge where Major M^cLeod of the 59th was stationed, which brought on an action that continued the whole day. Because the enemy was making repeated attempts to gain the ridge in different parts and was being repeatedly repulsed with great loss, the militia were again inspired with confidence from a volunteer party distinguishing themselves considerably in this affair: Alexander Cruikshank, Alexander Cumming, George Burgess, John Dallaway, and James Campbell being at the head of it. Major Josias Jackson, with a party of island rangers, also attacked the Caribs who had crossed over to Green Hill and taken possession of Bow Wood house. After a considerable firing, they were routed with the loss of several killed, and in their retreat they set fire to the house into which they threw such of their dead as were within their reach. Soon after this attack commenced, Major Fraser came up with a reinforcement, and the quarter was effectually cleared of the enemy. The English loss was estimated at 50 killed and wounded.

In the height of the action on this day, the ship Brunswick arrived with 300 men of the 63rd under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gower. This was a third time that the opportune arrival of succours, when dismay and danger predominated in all ranks, again raised the colonists from despondency. Indeed, as soon as the first panic had subsided, the most vigorous measures were adopted by the inhabitants for their defence. The committee of expenditure and defence offered bounties and encouragements to such volunteers as

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

would enlist. Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey was indefatigable in his exertions. Lieutenant-Colonel Leith, Major Fraser, Captains Alves and Ross, and other officers of the rangers soon formed a body of 300 volunteers. Major Josias Jackson also raised another corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Fairbairn, with some of the principal inhabitants, mustered to act as dragoons. The small remains of the southern regiment of militia joined the different corps with alacrity. Every heart and hand seemed devoted to second the able General who had been sent to save the island from destruction and its proprietors from ruin.

On the 21st, Major M^cLeod, who commanded at Miller's redoubt, surprised a picket of the enemy advanced within 30 yards of his post in a thick wood. They fled so precipitately as to leave a number of muskets, cartouch boxes and other articles behind them. The major, although much disabled from former exertions, supported himself with the greatest calmness and resolution. Captain Edward French of the militia, with a small party of the 59th, made a spirited attack on the enemy and routed them, but was himself badly wounded. After this the enemy began to retire from their position at Baker's, contenting themselves with firing shot and shells at Dorsetshire Hill and Miller's redoubt. Several shot fired at the former came over the hill and lodged in town, and one fell into the bay but without mischief. On the 23rd and following day, they made a shew of intrenching themselves, but on a six-pound field piece being got up to Miller's Ridge and immediately opened on

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

their encampment, evident confusion was clearly discerned among them. That night they suddenly moved off with their artillery and commenced fortifying themselves in and about the Vigie. Considerable numbers of dead bodies were found in and near their encampment. By accounts of Negroes who deserted from them, they lost one of their principal officers and another had been shot by themselves. Their wounded were removed to Grand Sable and a fresh company sent in their place. Of the artillery taken at Colonaire, they only brought forward one field piece and a mortar. On the 7th of April, four men of the 60th deserted to the enemy when one named Bradshaw was promoted by Marinier to a company and on the 8th was intrusted with the command of 200 men to surprise the picket at Arno's Vale but failed in the attempt. He was wounded, taken prisoner and hanged the following day.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Section VI Notes

¹Major-General Strutt, now Governor of Quebec, 1829.

²Francis Fuller, a General of 1825.

³Sir Paulus Æmilius Irving, Bart. a General of 1812, died 1828.

⁴John Boland, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1812. His brother also was present a captain in the same regiment and died a lieutenant-colonel.

⁵The grenadiers of the 59th were advanced in a wood on the side of a steep hill, where to their great surprise they suffered very considerable losses as the enemy was a long distance from them. At length it was discovered that the fire came from the tops of the trees immediately above them, a party of Caribs having concealed themselves among the branches. A volley fired at the tops of the trees brought down seven men; the rest soon followed. Stewart's Sketches, Vol. I. p. 136, note.

⁶Blackett's Bluff is a ridge on the north of Colonaire Pasture. It is so named from a captain in the 31st Regiment who first established a post there in 1772 after the British troops had landed at Grand Sable.

⁷Bryan Edwards states the loss at 400. Vol. IV. p.67.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

SECTION VII

*Arrival of General Abercromby—Attack on the Vigie—
Surrender of the French—General Orders—Caribs Retreat—
Their Removal to Balliceaux—Exertions of the Rangers
and General Surrender—Removal to Rattan—
Expences of the War*

A pause took place in the operations on both sides for some time. General Abercromby arrived at Barbados on the 17th of March with his army and on the 22d embarked on an expedition against Saint Lucia, where the troops were landed on the 27th. The principal forts were attacked and taken, and the island was surrendered on condition of the white and free coloured persons being sent to England as prisoners of war.¹ This was disastrous intelligence for the brigands of Saint Vincent; their principal resource for reinforcements and supplies was cut off, and a deserter from the Vigie gave information that they had been made acquainted with their misfortune, and their discontent at their situation had much increased in consequence.

After this conquest, General Abercromby arrived at Saint Vincent on the 3rd of June, and in the course of the

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

following day all the fleet with the troops came into the bay. The Governor addressed a letter to the inhabitants congratulating them on the circumstance and requesting “on the troops moving to windward, every loyal subject would join Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley at Sion Hill, who would make such a distribution there as might be necessary for the preservation of the Town of Kingstown.” The General’s presence having been required at Carriacou, an island within the Government of Grenada, he returned from thence on the 7th; the troops having been landed and cantoned on Sion Hill, Cane Garden and Arno’s Vale Estates on the afternoon of the 9th, they marched in the following order:

First column commanded by Brigadier General Knox

200 Lowenstein’s Riflemen	}	to Mariaqua Valley
100 Haffey’s Rangers		
636 of the 14th Regiment		

Second column commanded by Major-General Hunter

50 Lowenstein’s Riflemen	}	to Calder Ridge with a brass twelve-pounder and 5½ inch mortar
100 Haffey’s Rangers		
314 42nd Regiment		
531 53rd Regiment		
50 Pioneers		

Third column commanded by Major General Morshead

50 Lowenstein’s Rifleman	}	to Carapan Ridge with a brass twelve-pounder and 5½ inch mortar
50 Jackson’s Rangers		
254 Buffs		
450 York Rangers		
50 Pioneers		

Fourth column commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller

40 Jackson’s Rangers	}	to Belmont Ridge with two long brass six-pounders
220 of 59th Regiment		
263 63rd Regiment		
50 Pioneers		

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Fifth column commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens

260 2nd West India Regiment ²	}	up Warrawarou Valley
57 34th Regiment		

Sixth column (Reserve) under Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer³

145 40th Regiment	}	to follow the line of march
87 54th Regiment		

making a total of 3,960 men. The columns gained their several positions that night or early next morning without any material occurrence except the falling in with three of the enemy at Stubbs (two of whom were killed) and the accident of part of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens’ division separating from the main body in the darkness of the night. The Lieutenant-Colonel, however, gained possession of the right of the enemy’s position at Louis Patience’s before daylight, an important pass from which the enemy, principally Caribs, fled without making much resistance and where he planted the colours of the 34th Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens attempted to carry a strong and commanding post a little to the left of the former, but he did not succeed and suffered materially in the attack. The Caribs from the woods and the enemy at the post kept up a smart fire, both with shot and shells, and at last got up a swivel, which was only fired twice without any effect. He maintained his ground, however, but with the loss of three officers and 51 men killed or wounded.

The columns under Generals Hunter and Morshead began to cannonade the old Vigie from Calder and Carapan Ridges between six and seven o’clock in the morning, the former

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

distant about 500 yards, the latter 300, while an unremitting discharge of musketry was kept up by the men from the adjoining canes and other situations near the enemy's works. The column under Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller was delayed considerably by the difficulties they encountered in getting on their artillery; however, they soon overcame them and opened their fire in front of the foundation of the old house at Belmont. In a short time, the effects of this fire were visibly great on the old Vigie, and orders were in consequence issued to storm it, which were executed about two o'clock with a promptitude and celerity that reflected honour on the troops. With Colonel Blair of the Buffs and Major Stewart of the 42nd, they instantly carried the post, the enemy retreating with great precipitation to their other works. This success was followed up with unabating ardour and intrepidity, and the two succeeding works fell into the possession of the English. The impetuosity of the troops was such that Lieutenant David Stewart with about 30 men rushed on to the New Vigie and had actually got within a few yards of it when they were recalled.

After this, a cessation of firing took place on both sides until about five o'clock when the artillery was about to open and the troops prepared to storm this their dernier resort. A flag of truce was sent out to General Abercromby with an offer of submission, which was accepted on the terms of delivering up the other posts of Owia, Rabacca and Mount Young with their garrisons; but the officer who came with the flag, importuning the General to include the French

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

inhabitants and the island Negroes who were in arms with them, and the general wishing to consult the Governor on the subject, the business was not finally concluded until nine o'clock the next morning.

At noon they marched out with the honours of war, laid down their arms to the number of 460 men, were conducted to Kingstown, and immediately embarked on board the vessels in the harbour. The English loss amounted to about 40 killed and 141 wounded. The loss of the enemy was estimated at not more than half that number. Marinier with his principal officers were embarked on board the Experiment amid the execrations of the spectators. Captain Douglas of the engineers died of his wounds much regretted. Volunteer Gordon, Captain McLean and Lieutenant Houston were killed.

The general orders issued on the occasion were as follows: "The Commander-in-Chief has the greatest satisfaction in publicly acknowledging that the success of His Majesty's arms on the 10th proceeded from the information he had received from Major General Hunter and from the local knowledge of the ground communicated to him by the gentlemen of the colony, who not only pointed out the route by which the columns marched, but likewise conducted them; the plan was carried into full execution by the good conduct of the officers and the intrepidity of the men. Lieutenant-General Abercromby begs leave to return his best thanks to Major Generals Hunter and Morshead,

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

Brigadier General Knox, Lieutenant-Colonels Fuller and Dickens who conducted the different columns. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens and the troops who served under him are entitled to a great share of praise, and the Commander-in-Chief is much obliged to Brigadier General Knox for the well-timed reinforcement which he sent them. The Buffs and Royal Highlanders who carried the first work, the 59th and 63rd Regiments, the York Rangers, and the detachment of Lowensteins who had all an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, deserve the Commander-in-Chief's warmest approbation; he regrets the temporary loss which the service sustains from the wound which Captain Douglas of the Royal Engineers received during the attack; his knowledge of the island and his professional abilities make the loss of his assistance at this time to be particularly felt. Sir Ralph Abercromby observed with peculiar satisfaction the great skill with which the Royal Artillery was conducted under Major Smith. Another opportunity presented itself of acknowledging the services rendered by the Royal Navy from the assistances granted by Captain Wolley,⁴ and in the exertions of the seamen under Captain Barrett. The General would fail in his duty if he did not express his fullest approbation of the good conduct, intelligence and courage of the island rangers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey and Major Josias Jackson. Sir Ralph Abercromby begs leave to return his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Fairbairn for his attention to him and services on the 10th instant, as well as upon all occasions."

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

On the 14th, Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer with about 700 men marched out to the windward quarter and took possession of Mount William and Mount Young. Lieutenant-Colonel James Stewart with the 42nd took post at Colonarie, and Lieutenant-Colonel Graham at Rabacca. The enemy had buried the remainder of the guns they had taken in the unfortunate affair at Colonarie, and it was not until after some threats were made that they discovered where they were concealed. The 63rd Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Gower, who were sent round in His Majesty's Ship Ulysses to take possession of Owia, were prevented by the boisterous weather from landing and were obliged to return. The French officer at the post, however, expressed much anxiety to be relieved, being apprehensive of an attack from the Caribs who had assembled in considerable numbers on the heights about it. They were much distressed for provisions and had very little ammunition. Notwithstanding Marinier had capitulated for all the Republican troops, yet two companies contrived to escape from the Vigie pending the negotiation. The brigands, on their retreat to Mount William, wantonly destroyed the extensive sugar works on Colonarie Vale, thus manifesting their perfidious disposition and enmity towards the English. These buildings had twice been in possession of the enemy during the insurrection and were retaken uninjured. It was singularly hard on the proprietors to sustain such a loss at the conclusion of their disasters.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

The Caribs, at length reduced to their own resources, seemed disposed to discontinue hostilities for the future. On the 15th they sent in a flag of truce to Mount Young proposing an accommodation. Three chiefs, Desfon, Jack Gordon and Baptiste, were accordingly conducted to town by the dragoons, where they received their answer, and returned the following day. With singular modesty they proposed a reconciliation on the basis of retaining their lands. They observed that “they had burned the English houses and cane fields who in return had burned their canoes and destroyed their provisions; therefore, on the principle of retaliation there was no just cause of complaint or any plausible pretext for continuing the war.”

On being asked whether they or the English were chargeable with the first violation of that treaty of friendship and good neighbourhood which had subsisted between them, they replied they had first declared war but of what were they guilty in consequence? Everybody was then at war.

In reply to the proposals of these misguided men, they were given to understand that there was no room for negociation, that nothing short of unconditional submission would be attended to, in which case their lives would be spared and they would be treated with humanity. Should they refuse this unmerited extension of benignity, the whole force of the island would be employed against them, and their extirpation must be the consequence.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

They remonstrated strongly against such an apparently cruel and arbitrary decision. They could not, they said, recollect anything in their behaviour that could render them obnoxious to the inhabitants, but since absolute necessity required acquiescence on their part they requested until the 18th to consult with the chiefs of families, on which day they would return and give a definite answer.

It was utterly impossible for the English to come again to any terms of accommodation with these perfidious and deceitful people. It was a principle of their religion to wage inexpiable war, and such was their attachment to their old and inseparable allies, the French, that they were ever ready to cooperate with them in any acts of sanguinary vengeance. In 1769 they volunteered to Count D’Ennery, then Governor of Martinico, to extirpate the English inhabitants with very little assistance from him; but that nobleman, shocked at such a savage proposal, immediately informed the colonial government and enabled them to take steps to prevent its execution.

Victor Hugues, however, thought and acted differently. He encouraged their ferocious disposition and excited them to massacre the inhabitants without the slightest provocation, fixing on the night of the festival of Saint Patrick for the deed when the inhabitants would probably be off their guard. The cruelties that were afterwards perpetrated, the property that was consigned to destruction, clearly proved that no peace could be maintained with these Black Caribs. For

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

these reasons, the committee of the planters had instructed their European agents to declare that the one or the other must be removed from the island,⁵ and it was on this basis that the Governor and Council acted in the present emergency. The Government, having viewed the subject in the same light, were convinced of the propriety of such a resolution, and in consequence directed the removal of the Caribs to Rattan, a small island in the Bay of Honduras.⁶

When the time for their answer had expired, the Caribs disappeared from Mount Young; but as no hostile measures were taken against them, they soon returned and commenced trafficking in their usual manner. Their canoes, however, were effectually secured, but owing to injudicious delays nothing further was done towards their subjugation except a few parties of the rangers scouring the country in search of brigands and discovering camps in different parts of the island.

The governor issued a proclamation on the 24th June declaring martial law at an end, and on the 13th July a colonial assembly was summoned. Previous to this, the inhabitants held a general meeting with the Governor to discuss the measures proper to be adopted towards the Caribs, when it was proposed that the small island of Balliceaux (a corruption of *petit l'isle oiseaux*) should be appropriated for their temporary reception until the intentions of Government could be ascertained. The

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

proprietor of the island, Mr. Campbell, cheerfully gave it up for this purpose.⁷

This was communicated to General Abercromby, who issued orders on the 15th of July for the removal of the Caribs to this island. Pursuant to these instructions, General Hunter required the immediate attendance of the chiefs. Several were, accordingly, escorted to Kingstown and given to understand that they were to be removed to Balliceaux where they would be supplied with a sufficient quantity of provisions and water for their support, and in their ultimate removal they would be furnished with every convenience necessary and essential to their future existence.

Four days were given them to take their resolution at which time, in case of non-compliance, hostilities were to commence against them. During this interval many of the chiefs frequently resorted to the camp and gave the most specious promises of complying with the orders that they had received from General Hunter. On the 16th and 17th, a considerable number of Caribs — exceeding 600 — came from their camp in the heights and took a position between the English posts and the sea at about half a mile distance from Mount William. The chiefs and heads of families were detached with the information that in consequence of being daily harassed by parties of the rangers and other troops, they wished to place themselves under English protection until they could comply with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, which they all repeatedly promised to do.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

The following day, the son of Chatoyer, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey and his officers, addressed himself to the attendant Caribs to the following effect: "It is no disgrace to us to surrender to a great nation. The subjects of France and all great nations, even of England, are obliged to submit to each other when there no longer remains the means of resistance. What else is now left for us? Have we power to continue the war? No! Tomorrow morning I will set you the example of submission by bringing my family to Colonel Haffey that he may send us to the General. You may do as you please. I can only be accountable for myself and my family."

These observations seemingly had the effect he pretended to desire, and the Caribs universally promised with the most energetic asseverations to accompany him. But being too well acquainted with their perfidy not to entertain strong doubts of their compliance with their promises, Colonel Haffey on the next day ordered his corps under arms and sent Captain Lauder with two companies to line the deep ravine to the northward of them, and Captain Munro with two others to the southern ridge, himself occupying a post to the westward. When Captain Lauder had made the necessary arrangements, he proceeded alone to prevent alarm and to persuade the Caribs to submit; but he found their numbers very much reduced, for upwards of 300 had fled to their retreat in the woods; among the number was the orator, Chatoyer himself, and all of those who had been most liberal in their promises of submission. Captain Munro, in

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

closing with the enemy's camp, took 102 of them who were retreating towards Colonarie, who with the others that were that day made prisoners amounted to 280. On the 20th, they were conducted to Calliaqua and afterwards transported to Balliceaux; but instead of voluntary captives, they owed their situation more to the judicious precautions that were taken against them than to any regard for their treaties or promises of surrender.

The same day Lieutenant Laborde of the rangers was detached to Grand Sable with a party of about 30 men to receive the proffered submission of the Caribs in that quarter and conduct them to Mount Young. On his arrival, he found their houses abandoned and themselves under arms to the number of 200 in possession of a convenient little eminence from whence they called to him and ordered him to withdraw immediately, declaring at the same time that they never would submit to the English, and that they did not revolt so much from the prospect of death as from the idea of submission. The inferiority of his force rendered his retreat both prudent and necessary. Much about the same hour, a detachment of men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham,⁸ having pursued the line formed by the bed of Colonarie River to a considerable elevation, discovered a large party of the enemy strongly fortified. They invited him to approach with the utmost seeming sincerity of friendship, which he did at the head of his men, displaying a white handkerchief in his hand indicative of his pacific disposition. This officer had frequently expressed his good opinion of

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

the Caribs and of their similar dispositions towards him; but when he had got within a few yards of their works, a whole volley of musketry was poured around him and severely wounded him and an officer of Santeurs' corps and all his party except Mr. Matthews, their guide. The latter officer fell into the possession of the Caribs, who cut him in pieces.

After this, the troops retreated and various skirmishes frequently ensued. More than 1,000 houses were devoted to the flames in a few days, the natural consequence of endeavours to destroy the property of the enemy, and sundry canoes of very large dimensions were also burned. Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey's rangers fell in with a camp about four miles above Rabacca, which they carried with some loss, Lieutenant M^cKenzie being severely wounded. They afterwards attacked a camp on the heights above Grand Sable, which after a protracted resistance principally arising from the excellence of the situation, was carried with the loss of five killed and 23 wounded.

On the 6th of August, a party of brigands and Negroes belonging to French inhabitants attacked Mr. Gorst's plantation in Layou and carried off him and his overseer Mr. Robert Haus. The latter escaped and the party soon released Mr. Gorst, carrying away with them everything they could find in the house. These persons were ascertained to be part of those that escaped from the Vigie during the truce and were under the command of Marin Pedre, a black from Saint Lucia, whom they had left five days before in

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

the heights above Colonarie. On the 8th, Lieutenant Barton of the 63rd, with 50 regulars from Greig's Ridge,⁹ being joined by Farquhar Campbell and Robert Sutherland,¹⁰ Esqs., marched through Benny and Davis' lands until they fell in with Kennedy's Trace, which they pursued westward until they came to the ridge that divides Charlotte Parish from Saint George's. There they discovered a path leading to the mountains, and after a progress of three miles they saw a camp; but on a shot having been prematurely fired about 40 persons made their escape, leaving one killed and two prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby established himself at Duvallé's settlement, which he found abandoned. Letraille, Delaprade and Jean Toulie, noted characters, surrendered themselves.

At length, two prisoners were brought over from Balliceaux and sent into the woods to report to their countrymen the treatment of their friends in captivity. This was attended with the happiest consequences, as not a day passed without some persons coming in; but a desperate party under Hippolite attacked the post at Turama defended by Major Brown of the 40th with 150 of his men. After three assaults in which they were repulsed, they retired leaving their commander and two others killed close to the breastwork.

The whole of September was passed in these continual efforts to surprise and capture the straggling parties of the enemy and to destroy their provision grounds, in which

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

the rangers distinguished themselves by their unceasing activity and perseverance. The good effects of this system of warfare were soon apparent. The enemy were compelled to retreat more and more into the interior and the circle of their excursions and territories was consequently much circumscribed. A party of rangers ascended the Souffriere on the leeward side and after much difficulty succeeded in passing over it and descending by the bed of the Rabacca River, which had a considerable effect on the enemy and convinced them that they might be approached in all directions. On the 2nd of October, Marin Pedre, attended by Moniquet and a few others, came to the advanced post above Rabacca and surrendered himself to Captain M^cMurdoch of the Buffs, who conducted him to Lieutenant-Colonel Smollet¹¹ who commanded at Mount Young. When being perfectly satisfied with his reception and the assurances of security to all those who would follow his example, he dispatched messengers to the different parties, and in consequence several hundred persons of all descriptions surrendered.

Among the chiefs, Thunder, Toussaint and Emanuel were the most prominent characters, and soon after Duvallé and young Chatoyer were added to the number. On the 26th of October, the numbers that had surrendered amounted to 5,080, men, women and children. They were supplied with provisions by the colony, and on the 25th of February, 1797, His Majesty's Ship Experiment, Captain Barrett,

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

arrived from Martinico with transports to carry the Caribs to Rattan.¹²

They were embarked from Bequia where the transports lay, and on the 11th of March sailed for their place of destination. They were landed with some opposition on the part of the Spaniards, who had constructed a fort from whence Captain Barrett found it was necessary to dislodge them, and which he left the Caribs in possession of. In executing this service he had five men killed and five wounded. Major-General Hunter and Captain Barrett both received addresses from the Colonial Legislature for their distinguished efforts in this eventful struggle, with the present of a sword to each. It was also resolved to erect a monument to the memory of such inhabitants as had fallen in defence of the island at the public expence, which unfortunately has never been carried into effect.

The expences of the hire of Negroes to form the corps of rangers with their loss, and the hire of mules and cattle as established before the committee appointed to investigate the claims against the colony amounted to upwards of £57,000. This, however, formed but a small part of the aggregate loss to the proprietors, for the Committee of Expenditure during the insurrection drew bills on His Majesty's Treasury for £40,000 for the general expences of the war, which sum was for a long time claimed from the colony by that board. It was not until November 1807 that Mr. Alexander, the Treasurer, obtained a treasury warrant to discharge him from

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

that payment, which seems to have been acceded to from the contemplation of indemnity by the sale of the Carib lands. By an address to His Majesty on the 15th of May, 1798, praying an extension of time for the repayment of the exchequer loan, the Council and Assembly stated their expences and losses at a strictly moderate computation to exceed £900,000.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Section VII Notes

¹Among the deserters taken and executed was Collins, the man who led the enemy into the English camp at Colonarie.

²Lewis Grant, a Major General, 1819, and Governor of Trinidad, 1819, served as a Lieutenant in this regiment.

³Sir Brent Spencer, G. C. B. a General, 1825, distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and died 1829.

⁴Thomas Wolley, Vice Admiral of the White, died 1826.

⁵See the memorial in the Appendix, No. XV.

⁶The colonists of Jamaica acted upon the same principles of self defence. In 1796 they removed the Maroon Negroes, (so-called from the Spanish cimarron). As the two cases are very similar, a short abstract of the history of this people will not be deemed irrelevant. When Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards in 1655, they possessed about 1,500 African slaves, who on the surrender of their masters retreated to the mountains and kept up a petty warfare on the English. In 1738 they obtained peace, and 1,500 acres of land were assigned to one body of them at Trelawney; others had lands given them at other places. By this treaty the Maroons were declared free, with liberty to enjoy their lands and live within their bounds. Governors over them, named by the Governor, were appointed. In 1795 a revolt took place; after a severe struggle that lasted nearly a year, they again submitted; but many did not surrender within the prescribed period and in consequence about 600 were shipped in June 1796 for Halifax, Nova Scotia. Twenty-five thousand pounds was appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of lands and forming a settlement for them. They have since been removed to Sierra Leone. See Bryan Edwards, Vol. I. p. 573, and the Jamaica Law Report, page 125.

⁷He was afterwards indemnified for the losses he sustained on this occasion by the colony. The compensation he received in 1797 was £1731.15s.

⁸Samuel Graham became Lieutenant-General in 1814. The wounds that this officer received were most severe and his recovery miraculous. See a particular account of his services in Stewart's History of the Highland Regiments, Vol. I. p. 433.

⁹Sir John Wardlaw, Bart. a Colonel in 1814, commanded this post.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

¹⁰Robert Sutherland, one of the first settlers in the Carib lands, died October 1828, and Farquhar Campbell, December 1829.

¹¹Besides the officers already named, the following also were with the army in different situations: Archibald Campbell, Lieutenant-General 1811; Robert Lethbridge, Sir Thomas Brisbane, Major Generals 1813; Lewis Mosheim, Sir Henry Torrens (died 1829), Major Generals 1814; Sir C. P. Belson, W. A. Prevost, John Locke, Major Generals 1819; David Stewart, Major General 1825, (died 1829); B. Wynne Ottley, George Mackie, Colonels 1814; William Fenwick, Lieutenant-Colonel 1808; John Mansel, Lieutenant-Colonel 1812.

¹²Baron Humboldt in his personal Narrative, Vol. VI. p. 32, says, "These unhappy remains of a people heretofore powerful, were banished because they were *accused* by the English Government of having connexions with the French." Should the learned foreigner ever meet with this humble narrative, he will be enabled to give a better reason for the punishment inflicted on them.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

SECTION VIII

*Re-establishment of Cultivation—
Governor William Bentinck—Carib Occupancies—
Carib Settlement at Morne Ronde—
Sir George Beckwith—Colonel Browne—
Sir Charles Brisbane—Eruption of the Souffriere—
Colonial Events—Death of the Governor*

The island now began to recover slowly from its disasters, and instead of a connected narrative of military events, the reader must now only look for brief disjointed notices of passing events that are chronicled more for the sake of uniformity than from any interest they can be expected to excite. Although the war had terminated, it was necessary to maintain a corps of rangers for the purpose of scouring the woods of the few remaining Caribs who remained encamped there. They were not disbanded until 1799. Gradually, the planters resumed their natural pursuits. The buildings on the estates were renewed and the Negroes returned to the cultivation of the soil. It was some time, however, before the excitement produced by the war could be subdued or the uniform tenor of peace be enjoyed by the inhabitants. Their expenditure had been immense,

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

and they were ill prepared to raise the requisite means for the re-establishment of their properties. In this emergency, application was made to the Parliament to relieve them by a loan of exchequer bills which was favourably attended to.

In June 1797, Governor Seton expressed his intention of retiring from the fatigues of office in consequence of old age, and an address commemorative of his valuable services to the colony was voted to him by the Council and Assembly. He was succeeded by William Bentinck, Esq., who arrived in the colony the 28th of February, 1798.

The inhabitants now began to look around them for an indemnity for their disasters occasioned by the Caribs, and as those fertile plains extending from Mount Young to the termination of the plain northward by some deep ravines — which in 1771 had excited the cupidity of the first settlers — were now desolate and without an owner, the Assembly resolved to apply to the Government for a sale of them. A bill was brought in for the purpose of causing a survey to be made, but some obstacles interposed and no further proceedings were adopted at this period. The ever sanguine disposition of the planters had overrated their abilities to repay the exchequer loan within the proposed time, and an address to His Majesty for an extension of time for repayment was presented in 1798. Resolutions were also entered into for building the court house and gaol.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

It was in this year that Mr. Samuel Clapham, a part owner of Mount William Estate, was murdered by some Caribs with every circumstance of savage ferocity near the Rabacca River where he had gone on a fishing excursion. By an unaccountable neglect or impossibility, the perpetrators were not brought to punishment. Several desperate characters by this time had surrendered themselves or had been collected from the woods who were afterwards directed by the British Government to be removed to the Spanish Main. Among others was the notorious Cuffy Wilson who was tried and sentenced to be executed, but as it appeared that he had saved the lives of Captain M^cCumming and other prisoners, the sentence was commuted to banishment.

The forts of the island were again ordered to be repaired, the Government undertaking to supply guns, carriages and materials, but the labour of transport and construction was to be defrayed by the colony. The Government was several times administered by Drewry Ottley (the President of the Council during the nomination of this Governor) with such ability that a piece of plate of the value of 300 guineas was voted to him.

On the 11th June, 1802, Henry William Bentinck, Esq., who had been appointed Governor, arrived. He granted occupancies or possessions during His Majesty's pleasure of 5,262 acres of the Carib lands to different persons who actually had been engaged in the war, and a new field for industry and exertion was soon displayed. An act was passed

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

in June 1804 declaring that by the late rebellion, the Caribs had forfeited all claim to their lands under the treaty of 1773, and they were consequently revested in the Crown. The remaining Caribs, after nearly eight years' experience, not having shewn any disposition to excite further disturbances, were pardoned by an act of May 1805 on condition of surrender and submission to the laws; but it was expressly stated that no right to any of the lands formerly occupied by them was recognised. They were situated at Morne Ronde, where an occupancy of 230 acres of land was granted for their subsistence. However, they were prohibited from alienating or cultivating in sugar. This (action) was strongly opposed by the Council and Assembly, and the Governor was earnestly requested to cause them to be removed from the colony. Their fears in this instance appear to have been premature.

The Caribs remain there in peace and idleness except a few who emigrated to Trinidad in 1812, being terrified at the eruption of the Souffriere. Their employments are the making of canoes, baskets and fish pots, and on the windward coast they are sometimes useful in rough weather in assisting to ship the sugars from such of the estates as are not provided with wharfs and cranes, for their habits are so amphibious that they have acquired great dexterity in this application of their labour. But such is their natural indolence that they can seldom be roused to exertion for any continued period unless it be to obtain a supply of rum, which is their chief enjoyment.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Mr. Ottley, who again administered the Government in this year, died while in office and was succeeded by Robert Paul, Esq., the next senior member of the Council.

Sir George Beckwith¹ was appointed to the Government in 1804 but did not arrive in the West Indies until 1805, when the command of the forces devolved on him in consequence of the death of Sir William Myers. It was not until 1806 that he resumed his station at Saint Vincent.

Colonel Thomas Browne, an English gentleman who had established a settlement at Augusta, Georgia, on the commencement of the American War of Independence, adhered to his Sovereign and obtained the command of some irregular troops with which he distinguished himself on many occasions. He was also superintendent of the different tribes of Indians attached to the English army. At the close of the contest he retired to the Caycos in the Bahama Islands, but finding the lands there to be exhausted and dreading the proximity of St. Domingo, he was enabled to obtain from the British Government, as a remuneration for his acknowledged services, a promise of a grant of 6,000 acres of the Carib lands. This alarmed the occupants who had gradually cleared their lands, which were in a progressive state of improvement and cultivation. Petitions were presented to the Council and Assembly against the measure being carried into effect, which were forwarded to the colonial office. The impolicy of such an enormous grant to one individual was strongly insisted on, since by the impossibility of his being

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

able to carry on the cultivation so extensively as it would be if it remained in the present settlements, the injury to the revenue and the loss to the colony would be immense.

Fortunately for the occupants, they employed the late Dr. Colquhoun as their agent, who by his unremitting exertions succeeded in shewing the impolicy of the grant, and being authorised to offer a certain sum for the purchase of the lands, the Government was induced to pause. Previous to this, the occupants had offered to purchase their tenements of Colonel Browne at £20 per acre or to cultivate under lease from him. They were unwilling to lose the labour they had expended in clearing the lands and justly prided themselves on the possession of what they had obtained by their valour; but he refused. During a long and protracted discussion of claims and counter-claims that lasted until the year 1809, an unfortunate act of misconduct on the part of the Colonel occurred that alienated the liberal views of His Majesty's Government from him. He obtained 1,700 acres; the remaining land was sold to the occupants at the rate of £22.10s per acre of cleared land, except in some cases where grants were made for the benefit of the families of individuals who had suffered in the war. Colonel Browne received a part of this money amounting to about £25,000. The remainder was at the disposal of Government. By this judicious arrangement the land was divided into eight large estates. The different claimants were apparently satisfied, and a great and permanent increase of the revenue had been secured.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

With Sir George Beckwith having been appointed Governor of Barbados, Sir Charles Brisbane, a Captain in the navy who had recently signalized himself in the capture of the Dutch island of Curaçao, was named as his successor on the 14th of November, 1808, and arrived in the colony in January following.

A French planter of the name of St. Hilaire, who resided alone in a small island called Myera, was murdered by his own slaves while working in the fields, and so indifferent or ignorant were they that they took no precautions for their escape. When his brother arrived from a neighbouring island, he soon learned of the dreadful event from some of the domestics but maintained sufficient presence of mind to appear ignorant of the real case, pretending to expect his brother's return. The next morning he ordered the people into the cotton house on their usual avocations and, assisted by his own servant, actually seized and bound the principal persons he suspected. Some of the women gave evidence against the perpetrators of this foul deed. Five were convicted. The principal was executed at Myera, and four in Kingstown.

The following years passed on without any particular occurrences until 1812, when the dreadful eruption of the Souffriere took place. This mountain is situated at the northern extremity of the island and is the last of a chain which was called Morne a Garou by the natives. It is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Baron Humboldt states

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

in his personal narrative that it had thrown out flames in 1718, but from whence his information was derived has not been satisfactorily ascertained. That there had been previous eruptions, either from this or some other source, is sufficiently indicated by the volcanic formation of the whole island and the different strata of which all the mountains are composed. It appears probable from the events that occurred on the mainland that some subterraneous communication exists with the continent. After various oscillations of the earth, a dreadful earthquake happened at Caracas in March that destroyed the whole of that city and 9,000 persons lost their lives. The vallies of the Mississippi and the Ohio were at the same time in a state of commotion, and 32 days afterwards, on the 27th of April, the eruption burst forth.

Previous to this event, according to the best accounts that are here consolidated, the appearance of this mountain was singularly romantic. The crater was half a mile in diameter and 500 feet in depth. In the centre of this hollow was a conical hill 200 feet in diameter and 300 in height, the lower half of which was fringed with brushwood, shrubs and vines, while the upper was strewn with virgin sulphur. At the base of it were two small lakes, the one sulphureous and aluminous, the other pure and tasteless. A thin white smoke exuded from the fissures of the cone, occasionally tinged with a light blue flame. Evergreens, flowers, aromatic shrubs, and many alpine plants clothed the steep sides of the crater and from its external base nearly to the summit. The

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

mountain was covered with an exuberant growth of forest trees.

The first indication was a severe concussion of the earth, a tremulous noise in the air, and the bursting forth of a vast column of thick black smoke from the crater. Volumes of sand and favillae (sic) darkened the air like a heavy storm of rain and covered the woods, ridges and cane pieces with light grey ashes resembling snow thinly strewn with dust that speedily destroyed every appearance of vegetation. For three days all these symptoms continued to increase. During this, the sun seemed to be in a total eclipse, the sea was discoloured, the ground bore a wintry appearance from the thick crust of the fallen ashes, and the cattle were starving for want of their accustomed food.

On the 30th at noon, the column of smoke assumed a sanguine hue — rose with a livelier motion — and dilated itself more extensively. The noise became incessant with a vibration that affected the feelings and hearing. The Caribs who were resident at Morne Ronde fled from their houses to Kingstown, the Negroes from their work, and the very birds were beaten to the earth, overpowered by the sand and stones projected from the mountain. At length, just as the day closed, the flame burst forth pyramidically from the crater; the thunder now grew deafening, and electric flashes, some like rockets and some like shells darting in all directions and in all forms, illumined the immense column of smoke that hung over the volcano. In a short time the lava poured out on

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

the northwest side. It was opposed there by the acclivity of a higher point of land, but being driven on by fresh accessions, it ascended and surmounted the obstacle, forming the figure V in a torrent of fire, plunged over the cliff, carrying down rocks and woods in its course, and finally precipitated itself into a vast ravine at the foot of Morne Ronde. All this while large globular bodies of fire were exploded from the crater, which burst and either fell back into it or among the surrounding bushes that were instantly set ablaze.

In about four hours the torrent of lava reached the sea, and shortly after another stream descended eastward towards Rabacca. The island was now shaken by an earthquake followed by a shower of cinders that fell like hail for two hours, and this was followed by a fall of stones mingled with fire that continued for an hour.

Many houses were set on fire, many Negroes were wounded and some were killed; but happily the weight of the stones bore no proportion to their magnitude, or the sufferers from them would have been still more numerous than they were. At length in the afternoon of the 1st of May, the eruption ceased and the mountain gradually sank into a solemn silence. The volcano, however, still burned and on the 9th of June it again gave alarming signs of activity, but nothing more occurred than the throwing up of a quantity of stones and ashes that fell back into the abyss from whence they came.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

All the former beauty of the Souffriere was, of course, destroyed. The conical mount disappeared and an extensive lake of yellow coloured water, whose agitated waves perpetually threw up vast quantities of black sand, supplied its place. A new crater was formed on the northeast of the original one and the face of the mountain was entirely changed. Many of the adjoining ravines were filled up, particularly Wallibo and Duvallé's. In the former, the river was absorbed for some years, but the gradual accumulation of water burst through the sandy barrier and carried away many Negro houses in its progress. Thirty-two slaves belonging to Wallibo Estate were washed into the sea by the torrent.

At Duvallé's, the former settlement of the Carib Chief, a sugar plantation had been established by Messieurs Thesiger and Calvelly. The works, situated in a valley, were entirely covered by the sand and ashes, and some hogsheads of sugar remain there at present calcined to a cinder. The Rabacca River was also filled up, and its stream seldom reaches the sea except in cases of heavy rains.

It was at first feared that the island would be rendered barren by the ashes that lay on its surface to a considerable depth, but they did not prove so injurious as was supposed. The great danger was famine, but the neighbouring colonies of Barbados, Demerary and Dominica with a generous promptitude hastened to supply the island with provisions, and a committee was appointed by the Council

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

and Assembly for the purpose of purchasing supplies. An investigation of the losses sustained was also made and a petition presented to the Prince Regent praying for relief. This was most favourably received, and on the case being laid before Parliament, the sum of £25,000 was voted for the relief of the sufferers.²

It is a wonderful circumstance, although the air was perfectly calm during the eruption, that Barbados, 80 miles to the windward, was covered several inches deep with the ashes. On the last day of the eruption, the inhabitants were terrified by the approach of utter darkness that continued for four hours and a half and then slowly decreased. There and in several other islands the troops were under arms, supposing from the continued noise that the hostile fleets were engaging.

Sir Charles Brisbane, having sailed for England on some circumstance connected with the appropriation of the Carib lands, took the opportunity of representing to Mr. Perceval, who then held the office of Prime Minister, the propriety of appropriating at least a part of the purchase money towards building a church in Kingstown. The sum of £5,000 was promised and afterwards paid.

On the insurrection in Barbados in April 1816, it was deemed prudent to place the island under martial law, which was continued only for a short time. Neither on this or on any other occasion has the slave population of Saint Vincent

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

ever manifested a disposition to enter into political questions or to claim fancied rights, a certain sign of contentment in their station. While slavery exists it is no doubt an evil, but the most prejudiced abolitionist must admit that it exists in this island in a very mitigated form.

No colonial events appear worthy of record except a severe hurricane in 1819, which here, however, only caused some slight injury to the crop on the ground. Its fury was expended on the neighbouring islands where great damage was sustained.

On the removal of the commercial restrictions imposed on the American trade, her flag made its appearance in the ports of the West Indies in 1822, and the supplies of lumber and provisions became more abundant; but the demand for colonial produce not being so great, a proportion of the payments were made in specie to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants from the loss of the circulating medium. This intercourse, however, soon ceased.

On the 13th October, 1824, the colony was thrown into consternation by the murder of Major Champion who commanded a part of the 21st Regiment stationed at Fort Charlotte. A private named Ballasty, who was posted as sentry at the drawbridge, having previously determined to carry his diabolical design into execution, loaded his musket with ball and challenged the major on his return from an evening ride. On receiving an answer in the affirmative,

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

he deliberately fired and shot him through the body. The unfortunate officer survived only a few hours. The Governor, with his usual promptness and decision, summoned a special Court of Sessions. The assassin was tried, convicted and executed on the drawbridge where the crime had been committed.

In consequence of the appointment of a bishop to the diocese of Barbados and the leeward islands, Saint Vincent was honoured with a first visitation in April 1825, to the great satisfaction of all classes and to the wonder of the Negroes.

In November 1829, Sir Charles Brisbane died having administered the Government for the unprecedented period of 20 years with great satisfaction. He experienced a steady support from all the different administrations under whose orders he executed the commands of His Majesty. His occasional political differences in the colony were either so trifling or so soon subsided that few islands have been able to boast of such a lengthened period of tranquillity so pleasing and beneficial to the inhabitants.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Section VIII Notes

¹Sir George Beckwith died March 1823, aged 70 years. He had been Governor of Bermuda in 1797 and of Barbados from 1808 to 1814. His abilities, independence and integrity have never been surpassed and are universally acknowledged by the colonists.

²See Appendix, No. XVII.

SECTION IX

*Form of the Present Government—Courts of Justice—
Slave Laws—Registry Acts—Commerce—Ecclesiastical
Establishment—Education—Colonial Deficiencies*

The authorities that constitute the Government of the island are the Governor, Council and Assembly. The former is appointed by His Majesty's Letters Patent. He is chancellor and ordinary under the same instrument, and vice admiral under a commission from the Lords of the Admiralty. His duties are regulated by instructions from His Majesty, which are said to have been framed originally in the time of Charles II for the island of Jamaica and have been adopted for the other islands. To these may be added His Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, which may be called the foundation of the insular constitution. By this authority the general assemblies are summoned, and the powers of enacting laws as near as may be to the laws of England are given authority. The power for erecting courts of judicature with the liberty of appeal is also recognised in this document, which was promulgated after the Treaty of Paris. The Governor's salary, which he is required by his

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

instructions to apply for on his first meeting of the Council and Assembly, is £4,000.¹

The Council consists of 12 members, five or six of whom are usually named in the Governor's Commission, the remainder supplied by recommendation of the Governor or by mandamus; five in number constitute a board, and when the original number is reduced to seven, the Governor has a power of nomination to supply the vacancies. By a late rule of the colonial office, no councillor can be absent longer than 12 months; after that period his name is directed to be struck out, but no objection appears to his readmission at a subsequent period as the junior member.

The Council sit in two capacities: Privy and Legislative. In the former, the Governor presides; in the latter, the senior member under the title of president presides, on whom also the temporary Government devolves on the absence or death of a Governor. Since the appointment of a bishop, he has been sworn in ex-officio a member of Council in all the islands composing his diocese, and where the date of his appointment has preceded that of a governor, he is also ordinary.

The Assembly consists of 19 members, three for each of the five parishes, two for the town of Kingstown, and the like number for the Grenadines. The qualification of members for the parishes and islands is 50 acres of land in cultivation or producing an income of £300 a year, and

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

for the town a house of the yearly value of £100. The titles of the candidates to their property must appear to have been registered in the office 12 months, except in cases of wills and conveyances of property executed in Great Britain. Electors must have a freehold of 10 acres or a house in Kingstown of £20 yearly value, or of £10 elsewhere, registered in like manner. Elections take place under the authority of a writ issuing from the Governor and Council on an application from the Speaker to the Provost Marshal General; the whole regulations on this subject are prescribed by an act of the legislature that passed in 1786.

These three branches assimilate their proceedings as near as possible to those of Great Britain. Their meetings are quarterly, and the acts that are passed are proclaimed by the marshal and enrolled in the register's office. These acts may be divided into three classes: the first temporary and purely colonial, which take effect immediately on their publication; the second, such as have a clause annexed suspending their operation until His Majesty's pleasure be known; and the third, the permanent laws, which if not confirmed in two years from their enactment, are to be considered as disallowed.

In strictness, the Governor is not authorised to pass any law repealing one that may have received the royal approbation, without a suspending clause; but this, in the cases of the old laws, has been frequently overlooked. The Attorney General has a salary of £500 per annum, which in

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

part is given to him for framing the bills that any member may require, but he is not obliged to introduce them to either house. A considerable difficulty has frequently occurred from the want of an accredited person as the organ of Government who might introduce the measures proposed by the Crown through the Colonial Secretary to either house. At present, the Governor communicates by letters with the President and Speaker, but no member is intrusted with the charge of carrying any bills through the different stages prescribed by the legislature.

The supreme court for civil causes is called the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, where the Chief Justice presides; his salary is £2,000. There are three other assistant justices who are not professional persons and act without any salary. This court holds its sittings for the trial of causes once in the month from March to August, when executions for debts can be obtained in about 10 weeks from the entering day. The proceedings are regulated by a court act. The Court of Sessions for the trial of criminal offences is held twice a year. The Chief Justice is president, and the members of Council and judges sit according to seniority. The Court of Error for Appeals from the King's Bench and Common Pleas is composed of the Governor and Council. The Governor is also sole chancellor, and from these two last courts an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council. In consequence of the reports of the commissioners of legal enquiry, it may be fully expected that the whole judicial system of the West Indies

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

will be greatly modified and improved, for the defects of the present must be obvious to the most superficial observer.

The government of the slave population is chiefly under the control of the magistrates, except in specified cases. Two justices sit in rotation at the court house in Kingstown twice in each month to hear and determine all petty offences. The punishments of slaves are regulated by a slave act, and recently, since the establishment of a treadmill, by the laws regulating the same. After several partial amendments, and particularly by an act passed in 1813 that gave slaves the advantage of a trial by jury — the same as free persons in all capital offences, with the additional benefit of being defended by counsel² — the old Slave Act of 1768, was deemed inappropriate to the improved condition of the Negroes. It was entirely repealed in 1820 and has been re-enacted every seven years with gradual concessions and improvements according to the progress of civilization. The advocates against slavery are too sanguine in their expectation, however; they press what they deem improvements too rapidly on the colonists who, in this case at least, must be the best judges of the state of that society in which they are domiciled and what concessions may be really advantageous to them.

There are two principal points to be considered in this long agitated question: the rights of the owner, and the amelioration of the slave. Both these are distinctly admitted in the celebrated parliamentary resolutions of 1823. If the

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

Government is disposed to abolish the system in compliance with the improved state of the world, it can only in justice be done on the principle³ that the planters have not done that species of wrong, which is to exclude them from full compensation for their rights. But then, secondly, when the slaves are made free, what is to become of them? The great mass is not yet qualified to receive this concession with advantage. They will perish from want of that support they now derive from their masters. The superior classes, such as carpenters, masons and coopers, may perhaps work if their services should be sought after in the proposed new state of freedom, which is doubtful; but the field Negro, when free, will never be induced by any remuneration to cultivate the soil as a permanent employment, and as a necessary consequence, the manufacture of sugar will cease in the West Indian islands.⁴ A more extended civilization by means of schools and religious instructors must be persevered in before any benefit can be derived to the great body of slaves by indiscriminate freedom.

As the slave code of St. Vincent has had the good fortune to obtain (with some very trifling exceptions) the approbation of His Majesty, an abstract of it is inserted in the Appendix XVIII on page A43.

It having been deemed expedient by the Government to establish a registry of slaves, the legislature of the colony passed an act in 1817 by which the names, ages and descriptions of all slaves were enrolled. These returns

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

are renewed every three years, and copies of the books are sent to the general registry establishment in London at a considerable expence. After 11 years experience, it may be safely averred that not a single advantage either to the master or to the slave has yet been derived from it. The statistical knowledge it affords was previously obtained by other returns, and as the transfer of all property of this kind must be recorded in the register's office, the titles are neither confirmed nor improved. It has established an office of permanent expence to the colony without being productive of any benefit, and is another striking example of the inutility of theory in the principles of legislation.⁵

The police of the island has been greatly improved of late years, and especially in the town of Kingstown. This is regulated by three town wardens who are annually appointed, and an act authorising the appointment of a chief constable with very extensive powers has added materially to the apprehension of offenders. The treadmill affords a mode of punishment heretofore unknown. The lower class of persons who occupy the towns are principally seafaring persons, continually changing their residence, and these are little interested in maintaining good order and regularity of conduct, while the cheapness of rum and the numerous retailers of it contribute not a little to dissolute habits. In most islands there are restrictions on strangers arriving or departing, but the extreme severity of the act, improperly termed the Alien Act (which was passed in 1797 just after the insurrection) prevents the restrictions being

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

carried fully into effect, which if modified would be very beneficial. Consequently, this island is a place of refuge for a description of persons who in England would immediately be returned to their parishes.

The registration of all real property in the register's office is requisite, and the deeds of conveyance must be acknowledged either personally or by attorney before the registrar. He is also secretary of the Courts and of the Council, register in chancery and ordinary, and clerk of the Crown. The office is kept at the court house. The Provost Marshal General executes an office corresponding to that of sheriff, and inquests are regularly held by the coroner in all necessary cases.

The commerce of the island is regulated by the officers of His Majesty's Customs: a collector, comptroller and three waiters who constitute the establishment. The regulations of trade have been much simplified and amended of late years by the repeal of several hundred acts, consolidating their provisions under six or eight distinct heads. The fees on shipping are now abolished, and the salaries of the officers are defrayed from the dutiable articles imported from foreign ports; in cases of deficiency, bills are drawn on the treasury of Great Britain.

The variations in the American trade are so frequent, that it will be impossible to give any satisfactory detailed account. The object of the British Government has always

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

been to promote the trade between the British American settlements and the West Indies as much as possible, but their capabilities of supply are not at present adequate to the demand from want of capital employed in this branch of trade. Hence, the products of the United States are introduced to the colonies under various subterfuges, either of warehousing in the Canadas or importing from the foreign islands of St. Thomas or St. Bartholomew. From this source lumber, staves, shingles, tar, tobacco, etc. are derived, and the returns are made partially only of late years in rum and molasses.⁶

The imports from the French islands are very limited in value. Not so from Great Britain. Every article of domestic use and luxury is readily procured here at a very moderate advance, and the supplies are made with great regularity. The exports to Great Britain are only the great staple commodities of sugar, rum and molasses, and inconsiderable quantities of arrowroot, ginger, coffee, cocoa, and turtle shell. The particulars of the imports and exports are detailed in Appendix X. All breaches of the revenue laws are cognizable in the instance court of Vice Admiralty, where one judge presides. The proceeds of the confiscated articles are divided equally between the Crown, the Governor and seizing officer.

The original church establishment, in this, as well as almost all other West India islands, was miserably defective. The church in Kingstown having been destroyed in the

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

hurricane of 1780 as before mentioned, the present was finished in 1820, and an act was passed for the building of churches in the different parishes. Up to this period only one has been commenced in Bequia, but the different parishes have been supplied with ministers who officiate in temporary buildings. The salary of the rector of Saint George and Saint Andrew, including a compensation for a house and glebe, is £1,060 per annum. The other salaries are £700. The legislature having resolved on the expenditure of £5,000 on ecclesiastical improvements, and the Government having directed a sum arising from the sale of crown lands to be appropriated to similar purposes, it may be confidently assumed that in a few years there will be sufficient buildings of every description erected.

By the Act 6th Geo. IV. c. 88, amended by the 7th Geo. IV. c. 4., His Majesty has graciously erected the West India islands into two sees, the salaries of the bishops payable out of the $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ duties are £4,000 each, with a provision for a retiring pension of £1,000 after a service of 10 years. The sum of £4,300 is at the disposal of the bishop of Barbados for the maintenance of ministers, catechists and schoolmasters in the diocese with a limitation that no minister's salary is to exceed £300. This is the first instance of such a provision in the West Indies (except in the case of the judges of the prize courts) and cannot be too highly commended. If the Government wishes to be well and faithfully served by persons adequately qualified to execute the trusts reposed in them, they must secure them

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

a remuneration for their advancing years. In most instances the colonial salaries barely afford a decent maintenance, and many persons have been obliged to continue in office from necessity long after they have been enervated by disease or disqualified from age. Such a system also tends to check any disposition towards the undue acquirement of the emoluments of office. It will be found most beneficial to both parties and will confer lasting honour on the provident humanity of His Majesty.

These episcopal appointments have already been of great utility. The inferior clergy have been regulated and a system adopted of conveying general instruction to the Negroes by means of catechists and schoolmasters. The residence of the bishop is in Barbados, from whence he makes occasional visitations to the different islands in his diocese, and it is but justice to add that the present bishop is singularly active and energetic in the performance of his duties towards the untutored race under his spiritual guidance.

The want of education has been a sore evil in the colonies, but a decided improvement has taken place under the auspices of the bishop, and in a few years the parochial schools will manifest their utility. There is a laudable institution by a few coloured persons in Kingstown for the education of the coloured poor, which with very limited means has been productive of great advantages and deserves more patronage and support than it has hitherto received from the white population. The legislature has removed the

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

disabilities attendant on colour, but these concessions will be of no actual benefit to that race unless they become qualified by education and morals to assume their advanced station in society and to perform the duties required of them. This will depend on their own exertions to obtain property by their industry and respect by their integrity. The road to fame and eminence is open to all.

Notwithstanding all these advantages, there is one lamentable deficiency that is here stated in the hope of promoting a serious consideration of the subject. There is no public or private establishment for the relief of the aged or sick, poor white and free inhabitants, nor even a hospital for casual accidents. While the slaves on estates are enjoying the comforts of a decent maintenance in their old age from the support of their masters, the infirm or sick white or free person has no resource but individual support and charity; this, in a country where so few ties of relationship exist, must necessarily be precarious.

The leprosy, from a strange and unaccountable neglect, has been gradually increasing, and unless some speedy steps are taken for checking this loathsome infection, it will assume a more determined form and become an evil of such a magnitude as to rouse the selfish apathy that the planters at present indulge in, by whose preponderance in the legislature the adoption of those salutary measures, which have frequently been proposed, is prevented. True it is, the pressure of the times is severe, the future prospects

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

are gloomy, the days of West Indian prosperity are probably terminated; but none of these are justifiable reasons why a loathsome and horrid disease should be allowed to establish itself in our posterity when, at a moderate expence, some mode for prevention of the infection at least may be adopted.

Section IX Notes

¹From particular circumstances Sir Charles Brisbane, after some years residence, obtained an increase, and in consequence of the dilapidated state of the Government House, an allowance was made him for house rent.

²This act was introduced by Mr. Sharpe, late Chief Justice of the colony, and will ever remain a conspicuous monument of his humanity as a man and sound judgment as a lawyer.

³See Lord Stowell's elaborate judgment in *The Case of the Slave, Grace*, where he forcibly illustrates this doctrine.

⁴The able and judicious Notes on Haiti by Mr. M'Kenzie afford a melancholy confirmation of this fact; the Negroes in St. Domingo, when compulsion under the code rural does not restrain them, have retreated to the woods; they barely till the earth sufficient for their subsistence, and there is no voluntary cultivation of the cane except to make taffia or rum to enable them to indulge in their luxury of intoxication. Also the narrative entitled "Marly," which is the most faithful description of sugar cultivation and slave management yet published, expresses the same idea, p. 212.

⁵When the settlements of North and South Carolina were first established, the celebrated Mr. Locke was applied to to form a system of government and codes of laws for the new colonists; but however wise in theory these institutions might have been, it is certain, the settlement did not thrive under them, and after some years they were laid aside. So complicated are human affairs that it is unsafe in the formation of political systems to go far beyond the line of experience. See Stedman's *History of the American War*, I.10, a work most undeservedly neglected containing by far the most accurate account of that disastrous undertaking.

⁶The export of salt fish, the principal food of the slave population, is confined to the British colonies and forms a valuable branch of trade in which the United States have no participation.

SECTION X

The Grenadines

There is a long chain of small islands extending in a southwesterly direction between Saint Vincent and Grenada called by the general name of the Grenadines. Of these, such as lie to the northward of Carriacou, are comprehended within the Government of Saint Vincent. Since the abandonment of the cultivation of cotton, the interest and importance of these islands has proportionately decreased, and the account of them will be nearly a barren enumeration of names.

Their general characteristic is a great fertility of soil even with the small quantity of rain that at present falls among them, a failure which is to be attributed to the destruction of the wood, especially the white cedar that was abundantly cherished as a protection to the cotton plantations.¹ The pureness and salubrity of the air is very remarkable, the health and longevity of the inhabitants is proportionate, and horned cattle and sheep, which are reared there, are of excellent quality. In dry seasons, however, great

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

inconveniences are experienced from the want of water. There are no rivers, the few ponds are soon dried up, the tanks or reservoirs of rain water, which are a necessary appendage to every establishment, are occasionally exhausted, and great mortality among the stock is the consequence.

The principal island is Bequia (3,700 acres) in which are comprised nine sugar estates cultivated by 1,273 slaves. The principal bay, called Admiralty Bay, is very beautiful and commodious where large vessels may be hove down and repaired with perfect safety. It was destined to have been a naval station, but the want of water was found to be an insuperable objection. At the bottom of the bay is a small town with a very neat church recently erected. The rector, whose parish comprehends all the Grenadines, resides here.

In the year 1797, Mr. Charles Warner, a proprietor in the island, was inhumanely murdered by two of his own slaves. They were convicted and executed for the crime.

Mustique (1,203 acres) is divided between two sugar proprietors. The soil is peculiarly fertile and the pastures are excellent. There are no sugar estates in any of the remaining islands.

Canouan (1,777 acres) is reduced to one cotton settlement. There is a remarkable reef of basaltic rocks on the east side of the island that forms a carenage about 12 feet deep on the land side, and on the outer side of the wall – if it may be so

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

termed – which is perpendicular, the depth is unfathomable. In the elevated mountain adjoining, called the Marquis de Cazeau's Hill, strong indications of iron ore are visible, and in the clay formation in the vallies hexagonal crystals are sometimes found.

The Union Island (2,150 acres) is cultivated in cotton by one proprietor. It is very healthy and the increase of the slaves is very great. This is the case in most of these islands, which may be attributed to the light work on cotton estates, the abundance of fish that they obtain with little trouble, and a compulsory sobriety from the increased difficulty of obtaining rum.

Balliceaux and Battawia are used as stock islands. Islet a Quatre is an appendage to Paget Farm Estate in Bequia. Petit Saint Vincent and Myera each produce a small quantity of cotton. In the latter island is a very large, unfinished mansion of bath stone that was fashioned in England and then sent out to be erected. It is a conspicuous instance of useless expence that was imitated by the colony of Trinidad in 1813 when they proposed to erect a church, which on importation proved unsuitable and when half erected was pulled down.

The remaining islands of the group are used either for the purpose of feeding a few sheep or are barren, and in many cases almost inaccessible rocks. They all afford coral, which makes excellent lime, and numbers of turtle are taken both by nets and on the shore. Conchs and other shellfish also

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

abound, and the adjoining banks supply an abundance of fish of different descriptions. In the months of February and March, many whales make their appearance in these seas; some American vessels occasionally come in quest of them.

The names of the remaining small islands are as follows: Isle of Wash, Church Island, Petit Nevis, Three Ramiers, Pillories, Savan, Petit Bermuda, Petit Canouan, Barbaroux Island (or Petit Curaçao), Two Taffia Quays, Two Baleines, Two Catholics, Prune Island, Four Tobago Quays, Umbrella Quay, and Petit Martinique.

THE ISLAND OF SAINT VINCENT

Section X Notes

¹Close to the seashore in many of the islands, the celebrated manchenille tree — the upas of the West Indies — grows in beautiful luxuriance, even in the salt water. It is of a splendid green foliage and bears a fruit not unlike a golden pippin; but it is a most destructive poison. The sap, which is abundant, will cause a grievous sore if it comes in contact with the skin; even the shade is avoided by animals. Crabs only will eat the leaves, and they become poisonous in consequence. The quaint old Author Père du Tertre gives an interesting account of this and other trees in his *Histoire Générale des Antilles*, Vol. II. p. 191, Ed. 1667, which deserves to be the basis of any botanical work on these colonies that may be undertaken.

APPENDICES

No. I

*General State and Disposition of Lands in Saint Vincent
as Described by Mr. Byers in His Survey Made January 1777*

Sold at Public Sale by the Commissioners,	Acres
leased, and appropriated for public uses	20,392
Granted to friendly Caribs	1,210
Granted to Lieutenant General Monckton	4,000
Granted to the Caribs by Treaty in 1773	27,628
Cultivable Lands undisposed of	9,977
Impracticable Land	<u>21,079</u>
Total	84,286

*By the General Produce Returns, the Lands
Forming Estates are as follows:*

	Acres
Charlotte Parish	11,849
Saint George's	9,337
Saint Andrew's	4,096
Saint David's	4,198
Saint Patrick's	<u>5,426</u>
Total	34,906

No. II

Meteorological Table

	Monthly Mean					
	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
January	79.41	80.17	81.70	80.21	79.09	79.27
February	79.29	79.98	78.90	79.56	78.49	79.42
March	79.37	81.37	77.52	80.35	79.41	80.32
April	81.63	82.46	80.08	81.49	80.63	81.28
May	81.14	83.12	82.02	82.10	82.34	82.63
June	81.73	82.80	81.78	82.30	82.42	81.86
July	81.95	83.18	81.86	82.05	82.12	82.12
August	82.44	83.82	82.37	81.93	83.60	82.71
September	83.53	83.56	82.81	83.02	83.45	83.66
October	82.08	83.02	82.56	82.02	83.28	83.26
November	81.43	82.11	82.10	82.45	82.79	81.93
December	79.23	80.95	81.55	80.50	80.13	80.03
Year	81.10	82.21	81.27	81.50	81.48	81.54

APPENDIX

No. III*Pluviameter*

	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
January	3.81	3.18	6.06	4.11	4.18	3.16
February	3.04	2.16	7.26	3.70	3.23	2.63
March	3.64	3.87	4.00	4.51	1.38	1.18
April	2.72	2.80	1.51	1.39	4.08	1.43
May	10.07	5.63	3.08	2.88	4.67	4.89
June	10.19	10.13	10.81	10.61	9.55	9.75
July	8.95	5.35	7.54	15.89	7.97	7.97
August	9.69	5.81	8.35	14.14	6.96	8.05
September	6.24	9.61	8.96	5.71	12.02	3.40
October	11.95	8.67	7.33	11.20	10.24	8.15
November	6.58	11.82	6.47	8.36	7.88	7.03
December	5.58	9.90	5.13	5.91	5.54	7.51
Year	82.50	78.94	76.52	88.41	77.70	65.15

No. IV*Population of St. Vincent and its Dependencies*

Year	Negroes	Caribs	Whites	Coloured	Slaves
1735	6,000	4,000	—	—	—
1764	—	—	2,104	—	7,414
1787	—	—	1,450	300	11,853
1805	—	—	1,600	450	16,500
1812	—	—	1,053	1,482	24,920
1825	—	—	1,301	2,824	—

APPENDIX

No. IV continued*Slave Population of the Several Islands,
Taken from the Triennial Returns in 1820*

Jamaica	341,812
Barbadoes	78,345
Antigua	31,053
Grenada	25,677
Saint Vincent	24,282
Trinidad	23,537
Saint Christopher	19,817
Dominica	16,554
Tobago	14,581
Saint Lucia	13,050
Nevis	9,261
Montserrat	6,505
Virgin Islands	6,000

No. V*A General Return of the Plantation Slaves and the Produce Raised
in Saint Vincent and Its Dependencies from 1820 to 1829*

Year	Number of Slaves	Hhds. of Sugar of 15 Cwt.	Punchs. Rum of 110 Gals.	Punchs. Molas. of 100 Gals.	Lbs. of Coffee	Lbs. of Cocoa	Bales of Cotton
1820	20,582	16,631	8,873	2,123	7,947	11,769	256
1821	20,362	18,331	9,797	2,231	10,620	13,285	402
1822	20,380	19,596	9,630	4,275	7,857	14,653	661
1823	20,077	17,534	4,778	8,118	9,553	9,120	644
1824	20,135	18,549	5,321	7,572	13,743	23,110	628
1825	20,025	20,271	5,674	8,712	8,707	19,269	416
1826	19,889	19,591	5,656	6,461	6,990	26,173	533
1827	19,833	18,340	6,205	5,570	10,103	13,201	251
1828	19,863	21,160	6,627	7,090	1,873	18,434	369
1829	19,603	18,676	6,542	3,973	2,572	12,216	237

APPENDIX

No. VI

A Table of the Several Estates with the Names of the Owners, the Amount of the Produce Made during the Years 1827, 1828 and 1829, and the Increase and Decrease of Negroes

CHARLOTTE PARISH

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Adelphi	Devises of Charles Grant, Jun. $\frac{1}{2}$: John Birch and Ann Montgomery his wife $\frac{1}{4}$: Sarah Grant $\frac{1}{8}$: and Geo. Colquhoun Grant, Esq. $\frac{1}{8}$	666	511	611,200	17,998	11,300
New Adelphi	Warner Ottley, Esq.	642	192	420,000	9,290	9,907
Bellevue	Devises of John Gerard, Esq.	205	139	330,711	9,660	4,180
Colonarie Vale	Walter Coningham, Esq.	407	309	532,000	9,300	14,000
		235	171	278,413	12,036	...
		..	310	541,000	10,350	13,650
		..	313	434,000	8,825	7,700

A4

APPENDIX

No. VI CHARLOTTE PARISH continued

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Cummacrabou	Ellen and Maria Cruikshank	200	19	51,700	440	1,890
Dumbarton	W. McGowne and the Heirs of John Johnson	224	66	85,000	1,150	1,500
Grand Sable	Devises of Thomas Browne, Esq., deceased	1,600	657	678,488	18,872	6,820
Jambou Vale	Devises of E. Fleming Akers	300	134	180,700	2,750	6,700
Langley Park	John Cruikshank, Esq.	600	300	614,926	16,600	5,052
Lot, No. 14	Alexander Cumming, Esq.	600	344	655,565	15,963	14,465
		..	343	649,361	22,608	6,169

A5

APPENDIX

No. VI CHARLOTTE PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Mount Bentinck	Devises of John and Robert Dalzell	{ 750	{ 293 286 287	{ 357,000 516,000 564,000	{ 6,785 8,510 5,981	{ 6,600 10,200 12,029
Mount Grennan	Devises of Robert Glasgow, deceased	{ 367	{ 273 274 273	{ 525,700 494,200 436,800	{ 12,650 13,750 17,500	{ 7,200 5,700 4,000
Mount William	Heirs of Valentine and Malachi O'Connor	{ 460	{ 220 212 197	{ 319,588 462,762 325,500	{ 10,779 13,260 13,896	{ 2,318 5,056
New Prospect	James Symon, Esq.	{ 240	{ 160 162 156	{ 226,300 257,950 274,600	{ 3,300 3,410 6,160	{ 7,600 9,600 4,500
Orange Hill	James Sutherland, Geo. Mackay Sutherland, Ewen Baillie Sutherland, ½ and the Devises of Thomas Patterson, ½	{ 400	{ 286 279 275	{ 603,736 767,244 668,161	{ 16,395 14,950 20,702	{ 16,687 25,300 11,885
Park Hill	Allan Macdowall, Esq.	{ 350	{ 240 236 235	{ 449,680 416,820 499,860	{ 22,278 22,497 22,117	{

APPENDIX

No. VI CHARLOTTE PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Peruvian Vale	Devises of George Whitfield, deceased	{ 633	{ 326 326 313	{ 550,900 622,500 517,500	{ 9,894 14,185 13,068	{ 14,077 15,010 6,809
Rabacca	Alexander Cumming, Esq.	{ 410	{ 274 280 278	{ 748,815 764,770 721,626	{ 17,921 19,068 22,347	{ 18,130 17,459 5,834
Richland Park	Messrs. Penny and Ames	{ 350	{ 97 96 94	{ 116,100 122,850 91,800	{ 3,246 3,276 1,630	{ 215 758
Sans Souci	Devises of Rob. Glasgow, ½; and Alex. McBarnet, Esq., ½	{ 297	{ 249 252 248	{ 545,000 573,184 452,457	{ 14,740 15,400 15,400	{ 12,400 13,000 6,000
Spring	Rich. Nichol, Esq., ½; and the Devises of John Nichol, deceased, ½	{ 300	{ 164 165 164	{ 303,000 369,000 343,300	{ 10,000 16,000 14,800	{
Three Rivers	Harry Hackshaw, Esq.	{ 700	{ 218 216 219	{ 340,700 312,400 310,700	{ 7,906 7,810 10,230	{ 8,900 6,500 2,000

No. VI CHARLOTTE PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Turama	Sir Alexander McKenzie, Bart.	{ 600	420	816,859	26,188	18,775
		{ ..	417	940,661	24,100	15,200
		{ ..	406	806,964	24,554	14,775
Union	John Roche Dusent, Esq.	{ 818	593	947,777	26,391	18,995
		{ ..	586	1,062,400	41,170	7,000
		{ ..	563	780,800	39,960	....
Waterloo	James Sutherland, Geo. Mackay Sutherland, Ewen Baillie Sutherland, Esqs.	{ 410	314	630,850	13,402	12,462
		{ ..	314	662,897	15,018	13,529
		{ ..	300	615,991	15,624	11,149
Fancy	Sir William John Struth	{ ..	156	64,400	....	3,252

APPENDIX

A8

No. VI SAINT GEORGE'S PARISH

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Aker's Narriaqua	Devises of Edward Fleming Akers	{ ..	87	123,900	880	3,700
		{ 119	88	134,400	660	4,000
		{ ..	86	139,200	110	4,500

No. VI SAINT GEORGE'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Argyle	Prince Polignac, ½; Archibald Macdonald, Esq., ½	{ 365	269	442,500	11,000	10,000
		{ ..	267	601,500	11,880	17,000
		{ ..	267	526,500	15,070	11,300
Arno's Vale	Samuel Greateed, Esq.	{ 449	309	579,750	16,911	7,054
		{ ..	307	682,100	15,480	11,619
		{ ..	297	564,800	13,225	7,320
Bellair	Francis Brown Douglas, Esq.	{ 401	150	215,200	5,720	3,400
		{ ..	150	214,400	6,380	2,500
		{ ..	149	262,701	7,456	2,399
Belmont	John Pemberton Ross, Esq.	{ 256	128	107,200	1,908	2,251
		{ ..	131	125,600	1,455	3,968
		{ ..	129	123,200	2,617	1,177
Belvidere	Thomas Hagart and Elizabeth, his wife	{ 269	194	420,000	10,529	9,725
		{ ..	193	489,000	10,010	10,400
		{ ..	185	421,750	8,030	5,400
Brighton	Gilbert Munro, Esq.	{ 400	169	290,000	8,160	3,862
		{ ..	165	354,000	11,326	5,779
		{ ..	164	253,700	7,973	2,332

APPENDIX

A9

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT GEORGE'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Calder	Prince Polignac and Archibald Macdonald, Esq.	{ 350	277 273 275	427,500 481,500 400,500	11,270 10,340 11,440	7,400 9,600 6,000
Calder Ridge	Prince Polignac and Archibald Macdonald, Esq.	{ 194	77 78 77	148,750 144,000 129,000	3,080 1,210 770	8,700 5,300 3,000
Cane Garden	Samuel Gregg, Esq.	{ .. 82 ..	92 92 89	117,240 136,500 107,732	1,056 1,017 1,998	4,105 4,472 1,488
Cane Hall	William Winn, Esq.	{ 392	153 196 187	194,200 200,800 281,000	9,150 10,538 12,564	...............
Carapan	Archibald and William Alves, Esq.	{ 240	163 165 159	312,180 361,600 288,200	7,764 8,090 8,028	5,864 6,131 3,663
Coubamarou	Devises of John Dalzell, deceased	{ 181	199 190 180	215,250 308,800 249,000	5,574 4,415 10,844	6,157 11,119 3,549

A10

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT GEORGE'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Diamond, Lower	Jonathan Morgan, Esq.	{ 199	191 191 192	319,500 366,000 322,500	11,684 11,198 10,097	2,633 5,377 2,399
Diamond, Upper	Lady Bolton	{ 189	124 123 114	217,500 340,256 225,736	8,166 6,701 7,272	2,441 7,221 1,997
Escape	Jonathan Morgan, Esq.	{ 193	188 185 182	295,500 354,000 323,100	8,142 7,904 6,554	4,221 5,522 5,373
Evesham Vale	James Huggins Lacroix, Esq.	{ 202	149 152 149	155,908 190,400 201,600	2,090 2,860 3,872	2,700 3,700 5,000
Fairhall	James Adams Gordon, Esq.	{ 420	246 245 238	360,192 281,176 321,210	8,724 4,810 8,048	5,130 7,457 4,709
Fountain	Rene Augier, Henry Lindow Lindow, Esqs.	{ 300	127 129 129	207,890 278,616 212,299	3,500 2,875 2,070	2,940 7,000 5,405

A11

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT GEORGE'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Golden Vale	James Lacroix, Esq.	260	76	112,000	2,310	500
		..	76	71,050	1,100	1,900
		..	75	75,400	1,045	2,000
Harmony Hall	Thomas Choppin, Esq.	147	93	109,500	2,596	1,305
		..	92	159,600	5,564	1,802
		..	92	127,500	1,505	1,700
Kingstown Park	Rev. Charles Paul	142	131	103,500	349	2,900
		..	133	141,000	463	4,950
		..	132	96,000	1,995	1,868
Strowan Cottage	Richard Robertson, Esq.	270	66	85,000	220	3,177
		..	67	80,600	992	2,750
		..	68	95,100	1,049	2,823
Liberty Lodge	John Small, Esq.	200	47	60,000	1,100	1,400
		..	49	96,000	1,216	3,255
		..	48	41,000	812	805
Mount Pleasant	Mrs. Douglas	306	249	480,400	11,026	10,667
		..	250	517,600	12,702	8,984
		..	245	488,800	13,000	6,412

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT GEORGE'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Prospect	Sir William John Struth	464	333	536,000	14,225	7,716
		..	334	443,858	14,512	8,498
		..	331	364,000	11,499	5,484
Ratho Mill	Richard Rees, Esq.	342	275	279,400	8,400	7,550
		..	279	335,500	10,400	8,366
		..	276	265,200	10,600	2,380
Redemption	George Sharpe, Esq.	600	126	133,500	3,933	2,577
		..	130	136,500	3,897	2,452
		..	127	238,650	3,520	7,200
Revolution Hall	Wm. Glenn Ponsonby, John Ponsonby, George Ponsonby, & Taylor Hammond Ponsonby, Esqs.	186	103	154,400	4,756	2,512
		..	102	174,000	5,448	3,274
		..	102	124,503	4,255	1,824
Richmond Hill	Charles James French, Esq.	280	176	230,500	3,191	9,392
		..	178	297,000	4,950	10,000
		..	175	238,650	3,520	7,200
Rivulet	Duncan Brown & Duncan Forbes Sutherland, Esqs.	230	90	99,750	8,484	860
		..	93	168,000	3,806	2,530
		..	100	99,000	1,840	2,090

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT GEORGE'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Sion Hill	Hon. W. Fraser, W. M. Alexander, Claude Neilson, and Boyd Alexander, Esqs.	340	139	240,000	2,772	8,480
		..	138	300,000	4,800	9,507
		..	133	240,000	4,786	5,942
		339	137	289,000	7,900	5,530
Villa	Devises of John Robley and Charles Brooke, Esqs.	..	136	333,500	9,700	4,800
		..	133	291,500	10,227	1,223

A14

No. VI SAINT ANDREW'S PARISH

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Camden Park	Charles Phillips, Esq.	330	165	292,000	7,900	7,600
		..	164	350,000	8,655	7,884
		..	163	315,000	12,108	5,223
		598	231	500,000	6,000	22,319
Cane Grove	James Wilson, Esq.	..	223	640,000	7,055	28,457
		..	223	538,525	6,017	22,336

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT ANDREW'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Cane Wood	Devises of John Dalzell, deceased	541	195	224,000	3,910	8,315
		..	196	274,500	2,981	10,902
		..	198	256,000	6,259	9,011
Clare Valley	John Snell, Esq.	443	131	236,500	1,940	12,013
		..	130	280,000	3,700	13,145
		..	129	260,800	2,331	11,332
		216	81	112,500	1,700	3,200
Hope	John Inglet Fortescue, Esq.	..	82	121,500	2,657	3,228
		..	82	100,500	1,892	1,718
		190	90	107,250	348	4,213
L'Ance Joyeuse	Devises of John B. Questel, Esq.	..	88	139,500	197	5,136
		..	88	120,000	4,478	1,938
		430	113	173,200	1,650	5,100
Montrose	Devises of Andrew Rose, Esq.	..	115	201,000	2,860	6,400
		..	117	177,600	967	6,545
		200	100	154,240	3,105	4,300
Ottley Hall	William Boyd, Esq.	..	92	175,500	4,310	5,920
		..	87	129,690	3,508	1,975

A15

No. VI SAINT ANDREW'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Pembroke	Devises of John Robley and Charles Brooke, Esq.	{ 453 ..	198 193 194	331,800 433,500 391,000	13,195 16,377 15,119	2,679 4,132 1,200
Pennistons	Jonathan Morgan and _____ Jennings, Esqs.	{ 250 ..	116 115 117	180,341 205,500 189,000	3,520 4,180 6,019	3,360 3,780 1,155
Queensbury	Leonard Slater, Esq.	{ 415 ..	153 152 149	244,500 285,000 237,250	4,779 4,406 6,312	8,020 10,285 3,873
Retreat	Devises of Edward Jackson, deceased, and Charles Kirby, Esq.	{	30 30 30	51,400 61,600 68,600	.... .... ....	3,164 3,909 3,099

No. VI SAINT PATRICK'S PARISH

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Aker's Layou	Edmund Fleming Akers, Esq.	{ 250 ..	37 46 53	36,670 62,900 51,476	180 228 345	1,544 2,200 2,235

No. VI SAINT PATRICK'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Belle Isle	John Greatehead, Esq.	{ 486 ..	133 131 129	141,400 120,000 111,000	3,850 1,200 1,496	1,000 3,723 1,870
Cumberland	Richard Rees, Esq.	{ 245 ..	120 117 109	139,500 180,000 168,000	4,945 4,830 6,353	1,425 2,660 1,752
Grove	Trustees of Mrs. Hill	{ 315 ..	94 89 84	67,800 67,720 65,000	1,906 1,756 1,994	1,167 1,349 459
Kearton's	Mary Kearton and Henry Lindow Lindow, Esq.	{ 384 ..	124 120 120	164,400 184,500 177,000	1,608 1,930 3,226	7,619 8,216 4,765
L'Ance Mahaut	Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.	{ 176 ..	54 53 58	67,700 78,000 78,800	.... .... ....	3,100 4,200 4,100
Mount Hope	Macduff Fyfe, Esq.	{ 173 ..	54 53 58	54,000 75,000 67,500	475 300 465	2,600 2,000 2,995

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT PATRICK'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Mount Wynne	Richard Nichol and Devises of John Nichol, Esq.	{ 500	225 223 220	292,600 349,600 298,000	12,555 17,042 13,992	.... 112
Palmisle Park	Devises of Edward Jackson, Esq.	{ 200	131 132 122	76,200 113,172 115,280	827 1,263 2,269	3,030 4,303 3,094
Peter's Hope	Devises of William Gurley, Esq.	{ 400	105 101 101	138,500 195,000 157,500	3,980 7,200 5,290	............
Reversion	Devises of Thomas Morgan, deceased	{ 250	96 94 90	85,440 137,070 150,116	1,028 1,770 1,815	2,868 5,257 6,125
Rutland Vale	Devises of Josias Jackson, Esq.	{ 600	263 256 249	342,000 546,328 438,200	9,707 8,000 5,940	10,610 16,500 17,200
Spring	Gordon Augustus Thomson, Esq.	{ 684	91 88 82	51,800 57,000 70,000	1,479 1,140 1,210	.... 660 1,400

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT PATRICK'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Wallilabo	Alexander McBarnet, Esq.	{ 500	247 198 190	180,000 281,636 257,796	5,060 3,670 5,369	3,000 7,502 1,361
Westwood	Dr. Coull	{ 265	107 106 101	99,000 119,000 110,060	3,506 3,610 4,648	1,828 3,743 1,245

No. VI SAINT DAVID'S PARISH

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Belmont	Alexander Cruikshank, Esq.	{ 240	77 76 74	141,100 138,000 97,500	914 1,167 1,265	2,990 4,000 2,310
Bostock Park	John and Nathaniel Bassnett Cropper and John Bolton, Esqs.	{ 900	184 180 181	219,900 253,500 241,500	3,933 5,334 4,386	4,209 4,197 3,421

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT DAVID'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Heirs of T. Fraser	Thomas Fraser	{ 214 ..	59 ..	6,974 Coffee and Cocoa	..........	..........
Golden Grove	Christopher Punnett, Esq.	{ 350 ..	134 130	178,500 196,500	..... 2,645	..... 4,950
Millington's	Thomas Crookenden, Esq.	{ 108 ..	126 113	202,500 112,500	3,220 2,415	6,600 8,500
Mt. Alexander	Devises of J. D. Questel, Esq.	{ 300 ..	115 111	139,200 97,500	6,398 7,695	..........
Petit Bordel and Sharpe's	Michael White, Esq.	{ 320 ..	188 187	286,500 297,600	5,924 2,970	..... 344
Richmond	Patrick Cruikshank, Esq.	{ 500 ..	186 356	273,000 682,438	935 9,130	..... 3,500
		{ 347 ..	355 347	755,695 723,167	16,390 5,720	1,500 700
					20,123	6,241
					16,048	3,061
					18,142	8,238

APPENDIX

No. VI SAINT DAVID'S PARISH *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Richmond Vale, or Fitzhugh's	Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq.	{ 388 ..	133 133	207,000 207,000	4,633 3,826	3,684 5,079
Rose Bank	Devises of George Dalzell and Joseph W. Mayer, deceased	{ 250 ..	125 167	186,000 223,300	4,481 1,276	1,642 7,400
Wallibo	Devises of John Grant and Lewis Grant, deceased	{ 500 ..	167 165	269,000 251,000	1,320 1,150	9,000 9,400
		{ 206 ..	217 213	256,000 331,500	5,601 4,800	5,078 8,600
				331,500	6,467	7,436

No. VI ISLAND OF BEQUIA

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Belmont	W. T. Dickenson, Esq.	{ 105 ..	142 144	25,500 58,500	770 1,650	770 1,980
		{ 143 ..	143	25,509	770	660

APPENDIX

No. VI ISLAND OF BEQUIA *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Friendship	Devises of Charles John Warner, deceased	{ 483 }	{ 89 90 88 }	{ 78,000 123,000 48,000 }	{ 1,887 2,854 738 }	{ 1,888 3,660 1,888 }
Hope	Devises of John Henderson, deceased	{ 300 }	{ 176 177 177 }	{ 36,000 61,600 41,000 }	{ 1,900 3,190 2,750 }	{ 300 }
Industry	William Dickenson, Esq.	{ 1,000 }	{ 202 207 202 }	{ 67,500 78,400 78,000 }	{ 1,540 1,980 2,640 }	{ 1,800 2,400 2,530 }
Mt. Pleasant	Devises of Peter Audain and Mrs. Herries	{ 200 }	{ 61 62 62 }	{ 39,200 67,200 32,068 }	{ 1,035 1,540 579 }	{ 600 2,030 1,040 }
Paget Farm	William Stowe, Esq.	{ 220 }	{ 134 140 140 }	{ 74,000 116,000 141,000 }	{ 1,380 1,300 1,500 }	{ 2,300 8,200 6,400 }
Reform	Mons. Marricheau and others	{ 200 }	{ 100 105 104 }	{ 33,000 70,500 34,500 }	{ 460 1,610 880 }	{ 880 2,200 990 }

APPENDIX

No. VI ISLAND OF BEQUIA *continued*

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Spring	William Rose Scott, Thomas Scott, and Walter Scott ½; devisees of Charles Warner ½	{ 619 }	{ 183 184 181 }	{ 156,000 238,500 197,202 }	{ 4,504 6,490 5,865 }	{ 4,200 6,800 5,940 }
Union	William Rose, Esq.	{ 206 }	{ 156 164 160 }	{ 46,600 93,600 53,300 }	{ 1,840 4,235 2,750 }	{ 1,980 1,800 600 }

No. VI ISLAND OF MUSTIQUE

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Sugar	Gals. Rum	Gals. Molasses
Cheltenham	Christopher Punnett, Esq.	{ 663 }	{ 222 229 231 }	{ 204,000 313,500 181,000 }	{ 5,280 6,600 3,520 }	{ 7,700 19,000 7,360 }
Adelphi	Messrs. Trimminghams	{ 1,992 }	{ 134 138 139 }	{ 73,500 90,900 87,000 }	{ 410 6,500 1,320 }	{ 7,163 5,000 5,000 }

APPENDIX

No. VI ISLAND OF CANOUAN

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Cotton
Carenage	Mrs. Snagg	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 600 \\ \therefore \\ \therefore \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 214 \\ 236 \\ 235 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 27,000 \\ 36,000 \\ 29,700 \end{array} \right.$

No. VI UNION ISLAND

Name	Proprietors	Acres	Negroes	Lbs. Cotton
Union Island	Devises of Samuel Span	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2,057 \\ \therefore \\ \therefore \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 391 \\ 396 \\ 400 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 43,861 \\ 50,757 \\ 50,948 \end{array} \right.$

APPENDIX

No. VII

Average Prices of Sugars

Year	Average		Weight of Cask	Duty		Gross			Charges including Duty			Profits		
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>cwt</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1791	67	4	13	12	4	43	15	4	13	10	10	30	4	6
1792	69	4	••	•••		45	1	4	13	10	10	31	10	6
1793	70	4	••	•••		45	14	4	15	16	4	29	18	0
1794	54	0	••	15	0	35	2	0	17	11	0	17	11	0
1795	77	5	••	•••		50	2	1	17	17	6	32	4	7
1796	77	0	••	•••		50	1	0	17	17	6	32	3	6
1797	81	6	••	17	6	52	19	6	19	16	6	33	3	0
1798	86	0	••	19	4	55	18	0	21	0	4	34	17	8
1799	75	0	••	20	0	48	15	0	21	15	6	26	19	6
1800	74	0	••	•••		48	2	0	21	15	6	26	6	6
1801	64	0	••	•••		41	12	0	22	2	0	19	10	0
1802	54	0	••	•••		35	7	5	22	2	0	13	5	5
1803	67	0	••	24	0	43	11	0	22	2	0	21	9	0
1804	80	0	••	26	6	52	2	0	26	6	6	25	15	6
1805	76	0	••	27	0	49	8	0	26	19	6	22	8	6
1806	68	0	••	•••		43	14	0	27	6	0	16	8	0
1807	••••		••	•••		•••••			•••••			•••••		
1808	••••		••	•••		•••••			•••••			•••••		
1809	76	0	12½	••		47	3	3	25	9	9	21	13	6
1810	77	6	••	27	0	49	12	6	25	6	0	24	6	6
1811	67	0	••	•••		45	5	0	28	2	11	17	2	1
1812	77	0	13	•••		50	10	1	26	16	11	23	13	2
1813	92	0	••	•••		60	19	2	29	10	10	31	8	4
1814	99	6	••	•••		70	12	7	30	15	8	39	16	11
1815	99	0	14½	•••		68	15	2	29	17	11	38	17	3
1816	81	0	••	•••		58	5	8	27	15	6	30	10	2
1817	81	6	••	•••		58	5	6	25	9	6	32	15	0
1818	84	9	••	•••		60	1	11	27	1	4	33	0	7
1819	70	0	••	•••		50	2	10	26	3	9	23	19	1
1820	67	6	••	•••		47	9	11	25	8	11	22	1	0
1821	61	9	••	•••		44	8	2	25	15	10	19	2	4
1822	59	6	••	•••		43	6	8	25	15	7	17	11	1
1823	61	0	••	•••		43	16	3	25	15	6	18	0	9
1824	59	0	••	•••		41	17	11	25	0	7	16	17	4
1825	68	0	••	•••		49	5	7	25	19	2	23	6	5
1826	••••		••	•••		•••••			•••••			•••••		
1827	••••		••	•••		•••••			•••••			•••••		
1828	••••		••	•••		•••••			•••••			•••••		
1829	53	0	••	27	0	37	17	7	26	3	1	11	14	6

APPENDIX

No. VIII

Estimated Expences of a Sugar Estate with a Watermill (in the Windward quarter), 500 Acres of Land, 300 Slaves, 100 Head of Mules and Horned Cattle, and to make 300 Hogsheads of Sugar weighing at the King's Beam 15 Cwt Net, 150 Puncheons of Rum, and 50 Puncheons of Molasses, the value of which is £60,000 Sterling.

ARTICLES PAYABLE IN RUM

40,000 lbs. Cod Fish, at 44s	£940
20,000 Red Oak Staves, at £.28 per m.	560
25,000 White Pine Boards, at £.16	400

£1,900

150 Puncheons of Rum	£3,000
50 Ditto Molasses	<u>£700</u>

3,700

Equal in Cash to £1420*	<u>£1,800</u>
-------------------------	---------------

PAYMENTS IN CASH

Manager's salary	500
Five other White servants	850
Medical Attendance	150
Taxes £420, Town Agent £150	570
Pitch Pine Lumber, Shingles, Cedar Posts, Hard Wood, Flour and Rice at Christmas, and for other small cash articles	350

2,420

Less Balance of Rum Crop	<u>-1,420</u>
--------------------------	---------------

£1,000

*When Rum is taken in payment for the articles which are sold for this species of barter, the estimated price is 3s currency per gallon, and 72s for each Puncheon; but when it is given for cash articles or sold for money, the price varies with the demand, from 2s 9d, 2s 4 1/2 d, to 2s 3d, and the Puncheons are only taken at 60s each

APPENDIX

No. VIII continued

To be added to the Sterling Account	
at Exchange 245, say	£ 410
Home Invoice for Negro Cloathing, Medicines, Wine, Irish Provisions, Oatmeal, Oil Cake, Saddlery, Hoops, Nails, Hoes, Bills, Coopers, Carpenters, Masons, and Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron, 100 Puns. Coals, Temper and Building Lime, Bricks and Tiles	1,000
Mules and Cattle £100, Droghage £270	370
	<u>£ 1,780</u>
*To be charged against Sugar Crop. Sterling	£ 1,780
Annual Charges as above	£1,780
**Interest on Capital, £60,000, at 5 percent per annum	3,000
	<u>£4,780</u>
By 300 Hhds. Sugar of 15 Cwt. Net at £15 per Hhd	4,500
	<u>£ 280</u>

*This is the usual Annual Estimate, but there are occasionally other heavy charges, such as a Mill, a Still, Sugar Pans, &c. &c.

**See Humboldt's Personal Narrative, VII. 179, for an estimate of the expences of a sugar estate in Cuba, by which it appears that an invested capital of 470,000 piastres will not give a return of more than 60,500 piastres for the year 1825, being rather more than 6 percent, but at the present prices, not 4 percent would be realised.

No. IX

Account Sales of 17 Casks of Sugar in 1809

	£	s	d		cwt	qrs	lbs	£	s	d	
To Customs on 208 cwt. 3 qrs at 27s } fees 12s 6d	282	8	9	By 17 Casks weighing	230	1	17				
Dock clues on ditto at 9d per cwt	7	16	7	Tare	24	3	11				
Samples	0	8	6								
Freight 9s per cwt, Primage 17d	5	2	10	Net	205	2	6		719	8	9
Interest on the above	2	17	0				at 70s per cwt				
Stamps	0	7	6								
Insurance from fire 5 per cent.	1	16	0								
Brokerage ½ per cent (on Gross sales)	3	11	10								
Commission 2½ per cent (on ditto)	17	19	8								
Charges	412	8	8								
Net proceeds to the Planter's credit	307	0	1								
	£719	8	9						£719	8	9

No. IX continued

Account Sales of 28 Casks of Sugar in 1829

	£	s	d		cwt	qrs	lbs	£	s	d
Insurance on £560 at 25s	7	0	0	} By 28 Casks weighing	403	1	20	1,109	8	6
Com., Policy, and Stamps	4	7	6							
Duty on 414 cwt 25lbs at 27s fees 10s										
Freight at 5s and Primage and Pierage	559	14	0							
Trade, Cooperage, and Stamps	104	15	7							
Dock dues	3	0	10							
Rent	13	16	2							
Insurance from fire	2	5	2							
Interest	1	15	0							
Brokerage 1/2 per cent on £1,109 8s 6d	7	3	8							
Commission 2 1/2 per cent on ditto	5	10	11							
	27	14	8							
Net proceeds to the Planter's credit	737	3	6							
	372	5	0							
	£1,109	8	6							
								1,109	8	6

Note — It will be seen on the inspection of these accounts how heavy the charges are against the Planter: first, he is charged with the duties and interest upon that outlay, and on the freight; the former he is reimbursed by the purchaser, who has four months time for payment allowed, within which period if he becomes bankrupt or any other accident happens, the planter loses not only his sugar, but the amount of the duties. He is next charged commission and brokerage on the gross sales, which are more than double the net proceeds. It is reported the Government is about to make some alteration in the mode of collecting the duties, and that in future they are to be paid by the purchaser. This will be a great relief, and is no more than strict justice towards the planter.

No. IX *continued*

Account Sales of 20 Puncheons of Rum in 1815

To Fees and Excise Bond	£	s	d	
Dock dues 1 <i>d</i> per Gal & 1 <i>s</i> per Punch	1	2	0	
Guaging and Cutting at 6 <i>d</i>	10	4	4	
Freight 9 <i>d</i> per Gal Primage 17 <i>d</i>	0	10	0	
Interest on the above	84	7	4	
Rent	3	11	6	
Advertising Sale, and Stamps	20	3	4	
Insurance from fire at 5 per cent.	1	4	0	
Brokerage 1 per cent	0	14	7	
Commission 2½ per cent	2	18	7	
	7	6	7	
Charges, etc.	132	2	3	
Net proceeds to the Planter's credit	161	1	6	
	293	3	9	
				£293 3 9

No. X
IMPORTS FROM

Years	Great Britain			West Indies			North America			Foreign States			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1827	89,235	0	0	38,158	6	4	37,758	9	6	22,612	9	5	187,764	3	3
1828	87,137	9	5	17,475	15	8	45,429	16	2	28,092	3	5	178,135	4	8
1829	84,513	8	8	31,161	10	0	41,706	8	6	27,922	0	8	185,303	7	10

EXPORTS TO

Years	Great Britain			West Indies			North America			Foreign States			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1827	426,829	0	0	28,474	3	6	19,529	10	0	6,804	15	0	481,637	8	6
1828	436,540	18	0	20,170	16	6	126,429	10	0	5,369	3	4	588,510	7	10
1829	433,964	15	0	23,901	12	10	22,389	10	0	1,323	11	0	481,579	8	10

APPENDIX

No. XI SHIPPING OUTWARDS TO

	Great Britain		British Colonies		Foreign States		Total	
Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons		
1827	54	14,238	163	12,291	116	5,605	333	32,134
1828	58	16,906	207	13,037	144	6,243	409	36,186
1829	51	14,081	255	16,726	114	6,821	420	37,628

A32

INWARDS FROM

	Great Britain		British Colonies		Foreign States		Total	
Year	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons	Number of Vessels	Tons		
1827	61	16,070	150	12,852	114	5,328	325	34,450
1828	59	15,711	149	16,714	160	8,531	368	40,956
1829	59	16,520	210	15,057	125	6,104	394	37,681

APPENDIX

No. XII

*Military and Naval Expenditure for the West Indies,
Exclusive of Jamaica. 1818.*

	£	Sterling	
		s	d
Commissary General	93,603	12	10½
Allowances under General Orders	28,654	13	4
Quarter and Barrack Department	109,619	16	6
Hospital Department	4,566	10	8
Army Vessels	4,512	13	9
Payments under Warrants	3,389	3	3
Allowances, Commissary's Department	16,338	16	3
Ordnance	75,030	0	0
Store-keeper General	1,110	17	11
Commissioners of Accounts	3,502	0	0
Naval Yard	10,090	0	0
Staff Pay	20,629	6	10¼
Regimental Subsistence	100,091	13	5¼
Naval Expenditure	200,000	0	0
	£ 670,139	4	10

The Saint Vincent average of the above expense is about £44,000; no doubt the expenses since 1818 have been gradually decreased, but the returns have not been made public: the above are taken from one of the works of that able and zealous advocate of the West Indies, James M^cQueen, Esq.

A33

APPENDIX

No. XIII

*Expenditure of the Island from the
Treasurer's Book*

Currency				Currency			
	£	s	d		£	s	d
1806 -	16,433	2	6	1818 -	37,858	12	3
1807 -	28,536	8	5	1819 -	85,126	8	6
1808 -	22,504	0	8	1820 -	39,710	8	10
1809 -	16,158	1	2	1821 -	18,130	2	3
1810 -	19,868	18	2	1822 -	37,712	1	2
1811 -	21,253	12	3	1823 -	29,908	10	4
1812 -	19,583	18	8	1824 -	38,034	3	5
1813 -	24,123	19	6	1825 -	23,134	5	8
1814 -	22,036	5	4	1826 -	26,173	16	7
1815 -	18,633	0	7	1827 -	32,327	14	4
1816 -	24,250	8	2	1828 -	31,671	7	11
1817 -	22,133	11	1	1829 -	25,361	5	2

APPENDIX

No. XIV

Estimated Expenses of the Colony for the Year 1829

SALARIES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
His Honour the President	£3,333	6	8			
Chief Justice	2,000	0	0			
Attorney General	500	0	0			
Colonial Secretary, as Clerk of the Council	200	0	0			
Clerk of the Assembly	500	0	0			
Messenger & Housekeeper to Assembly	200	0	0			
Clerk to the Magistrates	50	0	0			
Registrar of Slaves	250	0	0			
Treasurer	1,200	0	0			
Colonial Agent, £320 sterling at 240 Exchange	768	0	0			
Signal Men	85	0	0			
Clerk of the Market	100	0	0			
Overseer of the Treadmill	150	0	0			
Chief Constable	300	0	0			
Three Extra Constables	300	0	0			
				9,936	6	8

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Adjutant of Southern Regiment of Militia	100	0	0			
Ditto of King's Companies	50	0	0			
Ditto of Queen's Companies	50	0	0			
Armourer	100	0	0			
Repairing Military Roads	410	0	0			
				710	0	0

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT

Estimated Expenses of Repairing Churches £200, stating Exchange at 240, is	480	0	0			
Rector of Saint George's and St. Andrew's Parishes	1,060	0	0			
Parish Clerk of ditto, ditto	100	0	0			
Organist of ditto, ditto	300	0	0			
Officiating Minister of Charlotte Parish	700	0	0			
Parish Clerk of ditto, ditto	66	0	0			
Rector of Leeward Parishes	866	0	0			
Ditto of Grenadines	766	0	0			
Amount of Tenders for building a Church in Bequia £4,779						
Less paid - 500						
	4,279	0	0			
Parsonage in Charlotte Parish	2,200	0	0			
				10,817	0	0
				21,463	6	8

APPENDIX

No. XIV *continued*

	£	s	d
<i>Brought Forward</i>	21,463	6	8
ANNUITIES	£	s	d
To Militia Men, etc	286	0	0
Manumitted Slaves	448	0	0
Arrears	732	0	0
	1,466	0	0
PUBLIC ROADS			
Annual Repairs	2,516	0	0
Ditto, Vigie and Owia Roads	199	0	0
Arrears of Annual Repairs	2,091	17	0
Allowed Extra for Heavy Rains	500	0	0
	5,306	17	0
MISCELLANEOUS			
House Rent to the Commander in Chief	666	13	4
Estimate for Special Service	2,960	0	0
Building a Government House	10,000	0	0
Accounts Against the Public	3,000	0	0
Arrears of ditto	3,286	7	6
Due the Church Contractors	352	4	11
Allowed for Contingencies	3,000	0	0
Rewards Under the Slave Act to Nurses, Midwives and Mothers for Rearing and Taking Care of Children	4,000	0	0
	27,265	5	9
	<u>£55,501</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>

APPENDIX

No. XIV *continued*
Taxes, &c. Required to Meet the Annexed Estimate

	£	s	d
28,015,112 lbs. sugar at 45s	630,340	0	0
771,952 gals. rum at 3s	115,792	16	0
433,531 gals. molasses at 2s	43,353	2	0
2,572 lbs. coffee at 1s	128	12	0
12,216 lbs. cocoa at 1s	610	16	0
87,709 lbs. cotton at 1s	4,385	9	0
21,250 lbs. arrowroot at 1s	1,062	10	0
Produce	795,673	5	0
Poll Tax	75,000	0	0
House Tax	5,700	0	0
	£876,373	5	0
1,600 Negroes at 4s	£21,909	6	7
Due by the Treasurer's account to 31st December 1829	320	0	0
Deficiency of white servants	2,675	18	10
Duties on liquors	1,000	0	0
Powder officer	200	0	0
Transient traders	400	0	0
Heirs of Robert Paul	100	0	0
Duties received by the Custom House	1,000	0	0
Outstanding Taxes	100	0	0
	15,050	10	10
	<u>£42,755</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>

APPENDIX

No. XV

*The Memorial of the Planters and Merchants Concerned
in the Island of Saint Vincent to the Duke of Portland,
Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas,*

Humbly represents,

That at the time of the cession of the Island of Saint Vincent to his Majesty's Government by the Crown of France, by treaty, dated one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, a part of the Island was occupied by a few Red Indians, and by about two thousand descendants of African Negroes, who had escaped from an African slave ship, wrecked on the coast of a neighbouring island, towards the close of the last century.

That it was in contemplation of His Majesty's Government in the first instance to remove off these Negroes, and transplant them to the coast of Africa, or some island adjacent.

That in one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, in consequence of representations that they might remain at St. Vincent without prejudice to the colony, instructions were sent to the Commissioners to appropriate and regulate their settlement in a Quarter of the island.

That whatever appearances of loyalty or peaceable demeanour had induced the Commissioners to make such representations against their removal, or His Majesty's Ministers to adopt them, the Black Caribs (so improperly though generally termed) quickly shewed a disposition little worthy of the royal favour, or sovereign protection, by withdrawing their allegiance and attacking the King's troops attending the surveyors then marking out the public roads. Such attack was by the Caribs avowed as a measure determined on by them to prevent His Majesty's forces having any passage or communication within the country they chose to occupy, and proceeded to such extremity, that at great charge and expense, an army under General Dalrymple was employed to reduce them, and with views on their being subdued, to enforce the original purpose of their removal. After several months of

APPENDIX

cruel warfare, it was thought expedient to relinquish the idea of removing these Africans, and terms of compromise were entered into in one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and the chiefs signed conditions and took the oaths of allegiance to His Majesty. From the very date of taking such oaths, and promising to be good and faithful subjects, they have omitted severally, or in the aggregate, no opportunity of treason, or giving assistance to His Majesty's enemies.

That in the last war they called in the French, and assisted them in wresting the Island of Saint Vincent from the sovereignty of Great Britain, but restrained by the then mild and generous tempers of the French officers, did not display their natural and ferocious tempers, the fatal effects of which necessitate the present application of your Memorialists.

That during the present war, in April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, His Majesty's Governor and Council of Saint Vincent, well apprised of the spirit of perfidy and disloyalty which had ever shewn itself among the Black Caribs, (or rather Negro invaders and destroyers of the original Carib or Indian of the country) called together their chiefs, and giving them a treat in the name of the King, explained to them the nature of the oath of allegiance they had taken, and what was the conduct expected from them, which they promised faithfully to pursue.

That it is apprehended from the very period of their promise, they considered merely how with safety to infringe it; their character of perfidy and deception on the late unhappy occasion, being masked by the most fair and delusive language and conduct to the British colonists in Saint Vincent, when they were on the very eve of setting forth to devastate all property, and declaredly to massacre and extirpate every English white inhabitant.

That this they unfortunately accomplished to a great degree, on the richest and most extensive part of the island, to the great grief of your Memorialists, from the murder of their friends and Negroes, and to their utter ruin, if not assisted in the settlement of

APPENDIX

their estates, by benevolent measures adequate in their case, to be adopted in this country.

That above all, such re-settlement will not be practicable, or cannot be adopted, or pursued, with credit from the British merchants, or with general safety to your Memorialists, if the African Negroes (usurping the Indian name of Caribs) are permitted to remain on the island; and they humbly call to the recollection of His Majesty's Ministers, the original plan of transporting them to a part of the world congenial to their origin, temper, and customs, has become indispensable to the safety of your Memorialists who have colonized and settled the most beautiful and fertile island of Saint Vincent by purchase from Government, and with much loyalty, industry, and exertion, a benefit, which as they humbly conceive, admits as little of comparison in point of justice, as of competition in point of national service, when contrasted with the conduct of those they plead the alternative of banishment against; for if these Africans remain your Memorialists must be driven from the island. The great losses your Memorialists have suffered in their fortunes, and the considerable loss of public revenue, they will presume humbly to state for consideration when more accurate details arrive; but they could not in justice to themselves, their friends, and their country, omit taking the very first and earliest occasion of soliciting the attention of His Majesty's Ministers to the conduct of the Black Caribs, and for such measures to be taken respecting those people as the wisdom of His Majesty's Councils shall deem right and proper.

WILLIAM YOUNG, Chairman*

London, May 9, 1795

*Sir William Young, Bart. proprietor of the Villa and Pembroke Estates in St. Vincent, afterwards Governor of Tobago, died there 1815.

APPENDIX

No. XVI

Apportionment of the Carib Lands, Granted in Occupancies by Governor Henry William Bentinck.

No.	Original Occupants	No. of Acres	Present Estates
1	William Gilchrist	174	Grand Sable
2	W. Alexander and W. Coningham	276	
3	Mount William	100	
4	John Smith and Thomas Dakins	251	
5	Samuel Reading	100	
6	John Maxwell	100	
7	James Gerald Morgan	300	
8	Sebastian French	300	Mount Bentinck
9	Thomas Dickson	101	Thomas Dickson
10	Robert Brown	350	Mount Bentinck
11	John Cruikshank	600	Langley Park
12	John Smith	310	Rabacca
13	T. Patterson and W. M ^c Kenzie	300	Waterloo
14	Alexander Cruikshank	300	Lot 14
15	Robert Sutherland	300	Orange Hill
16	John Kean	300	Turama
17	Akey Lawrence	200	God Save the King
18	Andrew Ross	300	Turama
19	Alexander Gunning	100	Lot 14
20	John Brown	100	Mount Bentinck
21	John Prest	100	Rabacca
22	William Sterch	100	Lot 14
23	Thomas Hammond	200	Orange Hill & Waterloo
		5,262	acres

APPENDIX

No. XVII

*Appropriation of the Sum of £25,000 Granted to the Sufferers
by the Volcanic Eruption by 53d Geo. III. Cap. 136*

		Estimated Loss		Amount Sterling Paid	
		£	s	£	s
Robert Sutherland for	Rabacca	19,378	0	5,300	0
John and Lewis Grant for	Wallibo	8,261	0	3,900	0
Charles Thesiger for	Duwallies	7,800	0	3,750	0
John Cruikshank for	Langley Park	8,064	0	2,400	0
Alex. Cruikshank and Alex } Cumming for	Lot 14	6,974	0	2,100	0
Thomas Browne for	Grand Sable	7,392	0	1,580	0
John Smith and Alex. } Cumming for	Rabacca	4,780	0	1,200	0
William McKenzie for	Turama	4,006	0	1,140	0
Robert Brown for	Mount Bentinck	3,718	10	793	0
Thomas Fraser for	Frasers	1,262	0	700	0
James Cruikshank for	Richmond	3,528	0	654	0
John Low		378	10	200	0
Thomas Dickson		577	0	200	0
Jane Dermot		508	0	200	0
John W. Carmichael		820	0	180	0
Henry Haffey		1,100	5	166	0
Fanny Cruikshank		150	0	60	0
Thomas Riddock		75	0	57	7
Alexander Clunes		250	0	50	0
Henry Charles		103	0	50	0
				24,680	7
Treasury Charges and Commissions				319	13
		79,125	5	25,000	0

APPENDIX

No. XVIII

*Abstract of the Slave Act, Passed 16th December, 1825
(See the Laws, Vol. II. page 249)*

Ed. note. Whether by oversight or intent, articles XXVIII, XXIX
and XXX are missing from this abstract.

- I } Slaves are declared real estate, and widows dowable, but they may
- II } be sold on deficiency of assets. Executors may advance money for
- III } payment of legacies to remain a charge on estates to prevent Slaves
being sold.
- IV Free coloured persons not deemed Freeholders.
- V } Slaves protected in the enjoyment of personal property.
- VI }
- VII No shops to be kept open on Sundays.
- VIII Slaves to be taught the principles of religion, and baptized gratis.
- IX Sunday Markets after ten o'clock abolished.
- X Marriages of Slaves encouraged.
- XI } No mills to be worked between seven o'clock on Saturday evening
- XII } and four o'clock on Monday morning. Time for meals to be allowed,
- XIII } and sufficiency of land for provisions. Three holidays at Christmas,
- XIV } and Medical attendance.
- XV Diseased Slaves not to be suffered to wander.
- XVI } Rewards paid for the rearing of children, and mothers having six
- XVII } children exempted from hard labour.
- XVIII } Manumissions to be recorded on payment of four pounds. Infirm
slaves not to be manumitted.
- XIX Detaining free persons in slavery provided against.
- XX Killing a Slave declared felony

APPENDIX

- XXI } No Slave to receive more than ten stripes, and a book for the
- XXII } record of punishments to be kept on every estate; the use of the
- XXIII } cartwhip abolished; and no chains to be used without a
- XXIV } magistrate's license.

- XXV } Improper confinement or punishment of slaves to be
- XXVI } investigated by two justices, and redressed.

- XXVII } The detention of Slaves from their owners remedied; also
- } the enticing and carrying away Slaves.

- XXXI } Any Slave absent from the estate forty-eight hours, a runaway;
- XXXII } the harbouring them punished; and the mode of proceeding
- XXXIII } against runaways.
- XXIV }
- XXXV }
- XXXVI }
- XXXVII }

- XXXVIII } Incorrigible runaways, or those going off the island, or stealing
- XXXIX } boats, deemed guilty of felony; also persons aiding, and
- XL } accessories, may be proceeded against before the principals.
- XLI }
- XLII }

- XLIII } Freedom claimed by runaways to be investigated by three
- XLIV } magistrates, and not to be sold without their certificate.

- XLV } No Slave to travel without a ticket, except to market; and the
- XLVI } improper use of them prevented.

- XLVII } Slaves killed in the pursuit of runaways paid for.

- XLVIII } Nightly meetings of Slaves after ten o'clock restrained, and
- XLIX } free persons attending or permitting them fined.

- L } Slaves forming camps, administering unlawful oaths, or
- LI } learning the use of arms, guilty of felony.

- LII } Having arms in their possession, with evil intent, punishable by
- } transportation or imprisonment.

APPENDIX

- LIII } Obeah practices declared felony.
- LIV }
- LV }

- LVI } Slaves preaching subjected to corporal punishment.

- LVII } Taking twenty shillings by force, or breaking open a
- } building, or stealing six pounds, declared felony.

- LVIII } Striking white or free persons also a felony.

- LIX } Using defamatory language punished by whipping.

- LX } Slaves maiming Slaves so as to endanger life, a felony.

- LXI } Slaves fighting punished by whipping.

- LXII } Stealing cattle a felony; having meat in their possession,
- LXIII } and using cruelty towards cattle punishable by whipping or
- LXIV } imprisonment.

- LXV } Clearing ground by fire, restrained.

- LXVI } Evidence of Slaves in criminal cases (except against their
- LXVII } owners) admitted under restrictions, and subpoenas to be
- } directed to their owners.

- LXVIII } Slaves to be punished for crimes the same as white persons;
- LXIX } when tried, to be defended by counsel, and if executed, or
- LXX } condemned for transportation, to be paid for by the public; the
- } fees to be the same as free persons.

- LXXI } All other misdemeanours and false evidence to be tried by
- LXXII } two justices.

- LXXIII } Slaves to be sold for transportation by the Marshal, a
- LXXIV } purchaser to give bond for their removal, and make oath to
- LXXV } transport them; if found at large to be resold, and return
- LXXVI } from transportation deemed a felony, and the bringing them
- LXXVII } back punishable by fine and imprisonment.
- LXXVIII }
- LXXIX }

APPENDIX

LXXX		The only mode of execution to be by hanging.
LXXXI LXXXII	}	Buying sugar or other prohibited articles or stolen goods from Slaves, punishable by fine or imprisonment.
LXXXIII	}	Conviction of a misdemeanour a bar to prosecution for being accessory to a felony.
LXXXIV	}	Selling strong liquors to Slaves, or permitting gambling, punished by fine, and whipping of the Slave.
LXXXV LXXXVI LXXXVII	}	Warrants for Slaves to be served on their owners, and to be executed by constables, and not to be refused by magistrates.
XXXVIII XLLIX XC	}	The fees to be the same as in other cases, and in cases of poverty to be paid by the public. The fines to be recovered by warrant, and paid to the treasury for the public use.
XCI	}	This Act to be in force for seven years, from 16th December, 1825.

APPENDIX

No. XIX

Militia Commissions, as Renewed Every Seven Years under the Acts

1787

SOUTHERN REGIMENT

George Lowman, Colonel
John Greatheed, Lieutenant Colonel
James Hartley, Major

Captains

Jonas Akers	William Greig
Richard J. Whyttel	Gilbert Douglas
David Miller	

Lieutenants

Gilbert Gollan	Farquhar Campbell
*Jonathan Morgan	Edward French
Robert E. Henville	

Ensigns

William Hepburn	John Glover
Thomas Morgan	Daniel Macdowall
Charles M. Henville	Herbert P. Cox, Adjutant

Troop of Light Cavalry

Andrew Ross, Captain and Lieutenant Colonel
 Luke R. Phipps }
 John Brown } Lieutenants
 John Cruikshank, Cornet

NORTHERN REGIMENT

Robert Wynne, Colonel
Peter Haffey, Lieutenant Colonel
Robert Gordon, Major

Captains

John Kearton	William Doyle
James G. Morgan	Andrew Ross
Thomas Bruce	

*Officer living

APPENDIX

No. XIX *continued*

Lieutenants

James Buchan	Charles Grant
Alexander Leith	James Campbell
Josias Jackson	

Ensigns

John White	Michael Keane
George Hepburn	William Taylor, Adjutant
Robert Robinson	

QUEEN'S COMPANIES

Captain

Alexander B. Irwin

Lieutenants

Samuel B. Windsor	John Macdowall
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Ensigns

James D. Questell
Judge Advocate, *John Wilson

SOUTHERN REGIMENT

*Henry Haffey, Colonel
Andrew Ross, Lieutenant Colonel
Sebastian French, Major

Captains

William Hepburn	*Warner Ottley
Daniel Macdowall	*Alexander Cruikshank
Thomas Patterson	William M'Kenzie
Robert Lauder	Thomas Slater
Edward Jackson	Herbert P. Cox, Adjutant

Lieutenants

Robert Gibson	Charles Lacroix
James Ruddoch	A. Dubois
*George Hartley	*John Cropper
*Gilbert Munro	Thomas Hatton

*Officers living

APPENDIX

No. XIX *continued*

Ensigns

Robert Sutherland	George Sutton
*Alexander Cumming	R. Watkinson
W. H. Durham	John Lowe
*David Boyd	*William Durham
George Burgess	*John Herbert, Surgeon
*John Roche Dasent	Colin Dallas, Asst. Surgeon
William Hodge, Quarter Master	

NORTHERN REGIMENT

Robert Gordon, Colonel
Peter Gurley, Lieutenant Colonel,
John Cruikshank, Major

Captains

George Hepburn	John Coupland
Walter Morrison	Thomas Fraser
Robert Douglas	

Lieutenants

*Macduff Fyfe	Andrew M'Craken
John Murray	James Rickard

Ensigns

*Richard Nichol	Leonard H. Dunlop
John Lowry	*Patrick Rickard
*Joseph Billinghamurst, Adjutant	
*Thomas Smith, Surgeon	
H Gardiner, Assistant Surgeon	
William Llewellyn, Quarter Master	

1806

Troop of Light Cavalry
James M'Caul, Major
_____, Captain
George Maitland, Lieutenant
*P. M. Lucas, Cornet

SOUTHERN REGIMENT

*Henry Haffey, Colonel
Daniel Macdowall, Lieutenant Colonel
Edward Jackson, Major

*Officers living

APPENDIX

No. XIX *continued*

Captains

*Warner Ottley	*George Hartley
William M ^c Kenzie	James Lacroix
Thomas Slater	*John Cropper
H. P. Cox, Adjutant	William H. Durham
*William John Struth	*David Boyd

Lieutenants

*John R. Dasent	John Grant
*William Durham	Nathaniel Taynton
Thomas Hammond	Charles Grant, junior
*N. B. Cropper	*William Taylor, junior
*James Grant,	George Aberdeen
*Joseph Billinghamurst	*Ashton Warner

Ensigns

Joseph Stowe	James Coram
*James Douglas	*J. F. Trimingham
James Steele	John Clarke, Quarter Master
James Mahon	*John Herbert, Surgeon
Colin Dallas, Asst. Surgeon	Alex Rimia, Paymaster

NORTHERN REGIMENT

Robert Gordon, Colonel
Walter Morrison, Lieutenant Colonel
John Coupland, Major

Captains

Thomas Fraser	Andrew M ^c Crachan
*M ^c Duff Fyfe	Leo H. Dunlop

Lieutenants

*Patrick Rickard	*Robert Hares
John Smith, Adjutant	Patrick Murray
James Buchan	

Ensigns

William Patterson	Patrick Cruikshank
Francis W. Ward	*Thomas Smith, Surgeon
Simon Armstrong, Asst. Surgeon	
*James M. Grant, Paymaster	

*Officers living

A50

APPENDIX

No. XIX *continued*

QUEEN'S COMPANIES

Captains

*Janies Huggins	James D. Questel
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Lieutenants

*William M ^c Gowne	*Harry Hackshaw
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Ensigns

Charles Macdowall	John Smyth
*Allan Macdowall, Surgeon	
S. B. Windsor, Judge Advocate	

1814

Troop of Light Cavalry

Richard Rees, Major Commanding
John P. Ross, Captain
**James Adams, Lieutenant
Daniel Wall, Surgeon

SOUTHERN REGIMENT

**Daniel Macdowall, Colonel
**Edward Jackson, Lieutenant Colonel
George Hartley, Major

Captains

**Herbert P. Cox, Adjutant	**James Steele
James Grant	John F. Trimingham
Joseph Billinghamurst	John Prest
**John Grant	**John Johnson
**William Taylor	**John Luke

Lieutenants

Horatio N. Huggins	**John Dalzell
**James Cruikshank	William H. Prescod
William Laborde	Charles Conyers
**James Punnett	**Daniel Brown
John George Nanton	John M ^c Lean
Duncan Brown	

*Officers living

**Officers deceased

A51

APPENDIX

No. XIX *continued*

Ensigns

*John Waterston	Joseph Lewis
P. S. Moore	James Hutcheon
*James McLeod	John Small
Richard Arundell, Surgeon	
John Carsley, Asst. Surgeon	
William Game, Quarter Master	

NORTHERN REGIMENT

*Robert Gordon, Colonel
McDuff Fyfe, Lieutenant Colonel
*John Smith, Major

Captains

Robert Hares	*Hugh Lennox
*F. William Ward	Thomas Wilkinson

Lieutenants

John Rickard	*Charles Slater
*John Dallaway	William Hepburn
*William Malcolm, Adjutant	

Ensigns

James Wilson	*Robert Dalzell
*Charles M. Spence	Edward Rees
Thomas Smith, Surgeon	
*Simon Armstrong, Asst. Surgeon	
*John Gaskill, Quarter Master	

QUEEN'S COMPANIES

*James D. Questel, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding

Captains

Harry Hackshaw	William McGowne
*Charles Macdowall	

Lieutenants

*John Smyth	Kenneth Ross
Patrick Crichton	

*Officers deceased

APPENDIX

No. XIX *continued*

Ensigns

Thomas Dickson	James Sutherland
Allan Macdowall, Surgeon	
Daniel Huggins, Assistant Surgeon	
*William Cotton	} Quarter Masters
*Francis Brown	

1821

Troop of Light Cavalry

James W. Brown, Major Commanding
John Ponsonby, Captain
John D. Beresford, Lieutenant
Thomas Le Gall, Cornet
Solomon G. Warner, Surgeon

SOUTHERN REGIMENT

*Edward Jackson, Colonel
*Joseph Billingham, Lieutenant Colonel
J. F. Trimmingham, Major

Captains

*H. P. Cox, Adjutant	William H. Prescod
John Prest	John McLean
*James Punnett	P. S. Moore
Duncan Brown	*James McLeod
*John Dalzell	Joseph Lewis

Lieutenants

John Small	John Denton
*William Thomson	Roger Woodburne
William Rose Scott	Adam Boyd
Alexander Small	Isaac Arrindell
*James Wyllie	John D. Crawford
Robert Gaskill	Josias Huson

Ensigns

John McArthur	Joseph Huggins
Barnewall Jackson	Daniel V. Seymour
George R. Darrell	Duncan F. Sutherland
*Thomas James Smith, Surgeon	
*Alexander Mackie, Quarter Master	

*Officers deceased

APPENDIX

No. XIX *continued*

NORTHERN REGIMENT

John Smith, Colonel
Robert Hares, Lieutenant Colonel
Thomas Wilkinson, Major

Captains

*William Malcolm, Adjutant Edward Rees
*Charles Spence Evan Stephen
*Robert Dalzell

Lieutenants

Thomas Jeffers John Wiseman
Robert Russell John Clarke

Ensigns

*John S. Spence Alexander Smart
Bentinck Gurley Francis John Eve
*James Mitchell, Quarter Master
*Patrick Murray, Surgeon

QUEEN'S COMPANIES

Harry Hackshaw, Major Commanding

Captains

Patrick Crichton, Adjutant James Sutherland
Thomas Dickson

Lieutenants

Roger Swire William Sprott

Ensigns

Alexander M^cLeod *John Dickie
John George Cox, Quarter Master
Daniel Huggins, Surgeon
John Melville, Surgeon
Pemberton Hobson, Judge Advocate

*Officers deceased

APPENDIX

No. XIX *continued*

1828

Troop of Light Cavalry

*Sir Charles Brisbane, Colonel
James William Brown, Major Commanding
*Robert Dalzell, Captain
George Power, Cornet
Thomas H. Dakins, Surgeon

SOUTHERN REGIMENT

*John Dalzell, Colonel
William T. Dickinson, Lieutenant Colonel
William Rose Scott, Major

Captains

John P. Ross Robert Gaskill
John Prest, Adjutant Alexander Small
John M^cLean Nathan Newbold
William Boyd Adam Boyd

William Laborde

Lieutenants

*Daniel Brown John Primrose
John M^cArthur Adam Skelly
Josias Huson William Edgar
Barnwell Jackson Henry Trimmingham
George R. Darrell William Hopley
Francis John Eve Nathaniel Trimmingham

Benjamin F. Hutchins

Arthur Wall, Surgeon

Robert C. West, Quarter Master

KING'S COMPANIES

Robert Hares, Colonel Commanding
Alexander M^cBarnet, Major

Captains

Evan Stephens Robert Russell

*Officers deceased

APPENDIX

No. XIX *continued*

Lieutenants		
Charles D. Horne		John Gordon
Ensigns		
Christopher Punnett, junior		William Hunt
Bentinck Gurley, Adjutant		
John Horne, Quarter Master		
QUEEN'S COMPANIES		
Patrick Crichton, Major Commanding		
Captains		
James Sutherland		William Sprott
Alexander M ^c Leod, Adjutant		
Lieutenants		
John George Cox		James Donelan
Ensigns		
John Carmichael		John Jennings
*Alexander Patterson, Quarter Master		
Pemberton Hobson, Judge Advocate		

*Officers deceased

APPENDIX

No. XX

References to the Plan of the Island, as Published by John Byres in 1776

Lot	Original Purchasers	Acres	Present Estates
1	Fitzhugh	223	Richmond Vale
2	Fenner	24	Unoccupied
3	} Millingtons {	51	} Bostock Park
4		91	
5	Hunt	59	} Petit Bordell
6	Kladen	137	
7	Poor Settlers	65	} Golden Grove
8	Barrack Ground	13	
9	Poor Settlers	40	Fraser's
10	} Connor	44	} Unoccupied
11		73	
12	Hamilton	22	Bostock Park
13	Laudaux	20	Bostock Park
14	Galle	14	} Golden Grove
15	Gressier	17	
16	Mocquet	50	} Mount Alexander
17	Twerts	62	
18	Sharpe	42	Sharpe's
19	Akers	31	Mount Alexander
20	} Ottley and Abel	57	} Bostock Park
21		64	
22		63	
23	Doile	44	Golden Grove
24	Dominique Valideris	50	Richmond
25	Audibert	43	Mount Alexander
26	Howard	68	} Rose Bank
27	Bell -	60	
28	St. Lawrence	95	Belmont
29	Porter	42	} Bostock Park
30	Jameson	62	
31	Sharpe	49	
32	Ingram	57	Unoccupied
33	Kegan	40	Convent
34	Hyndeman and Boyle	400	Unoccupied

APPENDIX

No. XX *continued*

Lot	Original Purchasers	Acres	Present Estates
35 } 36 }	Gordon {	49 98	Spring Estate
37	Patullo	95	Spring Estate
38	White	204	Belle-Isle
39	Patullo	124	Mount Hope
40	Sharpe	74	Bostock Park
41	Coram	39	Belmont
42 } 43 }	Millington {	60 112	Millington's
44	Hawkes	38	Westwood
45	Coram	42	Cumberland & Westwood
46	Armstrong & Taylor	58	L'Ance Mahaut
47	Nichols	48	Wallilabo
48	White	67	Belle-Isle
49	Gumbs and Milliard	314	Wallilabo
50	Morgan and Lawley	84	Kearton's
51	Lindow	123	
52	Russell	193	Reversion
53	Gurley	83	Peter's Hope
54	Ashe	54	
55	Fletcher and Glover	72	Reversion
56 {	Fletcher, Nugent and Gurley }	198	Peter's Hope
57	Wynne	181	Mount Wynne
58	De la Caze	43	Rutland Vale
59	Clapham	5	
60	Coram	110	Bell Wood
61	Clapham	56	Palmiste
62	Bonnet	18	
63	Haffey	55	Rutland Vale
64	Jackson	110	
65	Clapham	38	Akers' Layou
66	Jackson	46	
67	Akers	19	Bonaventure
68 } 69 }	Jackson {	34 53	Rutland Vale
70	Armstrong & Taylor	9	Cumberland
71	White	27	Belle-isle

A58

APPENDIX

No. XX *continued*

Lot	Original Purchasers	Acres	Present Estates
72 } 73 }	Jackson {	15 37	Rutland Vale
74 }	Poor Settlers {	57	Belle-Isle
75 }		68	Mount Wynne
76 }		125	Peter's Hope
77 }		60	Wallilabo
78 }		141	Belle-isle
79 }	Wynne {	107	Several Estates
80 }		19	Cumberland & Westwood
81 }		80	Mount Wynne
82 }		123	Belmont
83 }		7	L'Ance Mahaut
84 }	Reed	70	Westwood
85 }	Hawkes	30	Belle-Isle
86 {	White {		
	Jackson {	12	Convent
87	McDowal, Thompson and Bruce }	52	Grove
88	Bruce and Gordon	7	Reversion
89	Braham	167	Unoccupied
90	Campbell	630	
91	Poor Settlers	12	Cumberland
92	Antoine Marchais	23	Kearton's
93	George Kearton	382	Queensbury
94	Yeamans	74	
95	Stephens	338	Retreat
96	Gumbes	208	Pennistons
97	Pennistons	212	Hope
	Hackshaw	296	N. Queensbury
	North of Queen's River, Sir William Young }		
98	South of Queen's River, ditto }	183	Pembroke
99	St. Lawrence	207	Cane Grove
100	Ottley	248	
101	Passey	103	Queensbury
102	Mallony	19	Clare Valley
103	Hendy	198	
104	Gilbert	52	

A59

APPENDIX

No. XX *continued*

Lot	Original Purchasers	Acres	Present Estates
105	Hunt	203	} CaneWood
106	Kennedy	122	
107	Burton and Payne	70	
108	Sharpe	276	CamdenPark
109	Ingram	126	OttleyHall
110	} Alexander {	382	} Redemption & Liberty Lodge
111		83	
112	Smith	59	} Redemption
113	Sharpe	50	
114	Becket	85	
115	Blair and Co.	138	Richmond Hill
116	Keane	45	M. Gumbs'
117	Lowman	8	CamdenPark
118	Alexander	42	Montrose
119	French	4	} Richmond Hill
120	Sommersall	121	
121	French	3	
122	Lee	50	Cane Garden
123	Davies	74	Sion Hill
124	Jackson	62	Cane Hall and Sion Hill
125	Crooke and Greatheed	350	Arno'sVale
126	Jackson	111	} CaneHall
127	Fenner	20	
128	Bowles	134	Strowan Cottage
129	Mackie	126	Fountain and Bellair
130	Jackson	42	Cane Hall
131	Nanton	274	Villa Estate
132	Brebner	177	Fairhall
133	Yeamans	26	} Harmony Hall
134	} Crooke {	83	
135		22	Golden Vale
136	Wilkie	121	Ratho Mill
137	Yeamans	147	Prospect
138	Geffrier	2	Belvidere
139	Lawley	39	LowerDiamond
140	Lawley and Morgan	292	Upper & Lower Diamond
141	Hyndman and Boyle	221	Brighton

APPENDIX

No. XX *continued*

Lot	Original Purchasers	Acres	Present Estates
142	Brebner	98	Revolution Hall
143	Nanton	7	Villa
144	Byres	471	Belmont and Golden Vale
145	Baker and Collins		Cane Hall
146	Sir William Young	16	Villa
147	Alexander	25	Montrose
148	Cooke and Greatheed	31	Arno'sVale
149	Kair	104	Cubaimarou
150	Gilbert	2	Taylor's Lot
151	Walker and Atkinson	17	Kingstown Park
152	} Poor Settlers {	64	{ Anderson's Lot, Cane Garden, Orange Grove, &c. Golden Vale
153		240	
	Church & Churchyard	5	
154	{ Reserved for Mili- tary Purposes }	53	{ Golden Grove
155			
156	Poor Settlers		
157	Ditto		Unoccupied
158	Churchyard		Churchyard
159	Barrack Ground	50	Reversion
160	Parsonage		Parsonage
161	} Poor Settlers {	95	{ QueensburY
162			
163			
164			
165		32	Akers' Layou
166	Garden Lots	124	Clare Valley
			Montrose
167	{ Lieut. Governor's House & Ground }	40	{ Kingstown Park
168	Garden Lots		Sion Hill
169	} Poor Settlers {	50	Montrose & Botanical Garden
170		10	Botanical Garden
171	Young's Island		Villa

APPENDIX

No. XX *continued*

Lands Leased to the French Inhabitants

Lot	Original Purchasers	Acres	Present Estates
1	Heude	51	Richmond and Fitzhughs
2	Arsoneau	112	Fraser's and Fitzhughs
3	} Galle	15	} Golden Grove
4		6	
5	Bruard	8	Riddocks
6	Galle	10	Golden Grove
7	Pereau	10	Fitzhughs
8	Gressier	17	Golden Grove
9	Heude	15	Richmond
10	Breun	39	Golden Grove
11	Heirs of Mocquet	31	} Mount Alexander
12	Audibert	42	
13	Twerts	36	} Sharpes and Mount Alex- ander
14	} Mocquet	31	
15			
16	Disord	49	Golden Grove
17	Godin	15	Sharpes
18	Divizien	16	Bostock Park
19	LaCroix	8	Rose Bank
20	Mocquet	38	Sharpes
21	Gayrin	41	Troumaca
22	} Marchais	76	} Bostock, Spring, and Westwood
23			
24	Tetron	64	Spring
25	De Colval	42	Grove
26	Michelle	135	Belmont
27	Marquiees	62	Westwood
28	Gayrin	21	} Troumaca
29	Gaye	18	
30	Greux	20	Westwood
31	Valle	50	Cumberland
32	Temple	10	Unoccupied
33	Valle	21	L'Ance Mahaut
	Marchais	17	Cumberland

APPENDIX

No. XX *continued*

Lot	Original Purchasers	Acres	Present Estates
34	Blee	14	Spring
35	Dumay	11	Grove
36	} La Roche {	29	} Belle Isle
37		17	
38		37	
39		49	
40	Dumay	19	}
41	Castillon	37	
42	} Burgros {	22	Keartons
43	} Heude {	50	Keartons
44		18	Robert Hares
45		19	
46	Desbat	38	} Peter's Hope
47	De la Tour	28	
48	Rhoderiques	31	} Mount Wynne
49	Saidre	10	
50	Greaux	10	
51	} LaRoche	9	
52		10	
53	La Caze and Cherpy	110	
54	Papin	85	Bellwood
55	Bonnet	10	Palmiste
56	Riviere	55	} Rutland Vale
57	Goodraw	84	
58	} Papin	36	} Rutland Vale and the Heirs of H. P. Cox
59	LaRoche	33	} Rutland Vale
60	Tetron	10	
61	Greaux	29	
62	Prevot	37	
63	Ville	10	}
64	Guilleau	10	
65	D'Huet	10	
66	La Caze and Cherpy	16	
67	Saidre	10	
68	Prevot	50	Akers' Layou
69	La Caze and Cherpy	22	} Rutland Vale
70	Anoine	10	

APPENDIX

No. XX *continued*

Lot	Original Purchasers	Acres	Present Estates
71	Imbert	5	} Rutland Vale
72	Porierer	10	
73	Texier	43	
74	LaCroix	14	Bostock Park
75	Bonamy and Mondesir	222	Pembroke
76	Mullony	47	} Queensbury
77	Dubois	69	
78	Questell	177	Lance Joyeuse
79	Aulemon	52	Camden Park
80	LeFort	19	{ New Edinburgh and Ottley Hall
81	Marin	28	Kingstown Park
82	La Cavallie	38	Sundry Occupants
83	} Delzien	64	Kingstown Park
84		53	Montrose
85	Constantine	13	} Sion Hill
89	Laborde	38	
87	Fianarins	22	Cane Garden
88	La Ford	29	Sion Hill
89	Rigaud	32	Cane Hall
90	La Croix	21	Retreat
91	Dubois	18	} Cane Hall
92	La Taste	66	
93	Pradie, Senior	49	Revolution Hall
94	Lewis Pradie	72	{ Arrendell, Brown and Nanton
95	Le Metre	6	
96	Riviere	16	Fountain
97	Marginiere and Co.	42	Revolution Hall
98	Dariex	44	Belmont
99	Marginiere	38	Carapan
100	Levat	28	} Fairhall
101	Duplessis	81	
102	Campouse	35	Belvidere
103	Riviere	19	} Revolution Hall
104	Bertage	22	
105	Raquet	41	
106	Constant	45	

APPENDIX

No. XX *continued*

Lot	Original Purchasers	Acres	Present Estates
107	Marginiere	9	Revolution Hall
108	Pardie, Senior	115	} Golden Vale
109	Lefort	9	
110	Tonnant and Honzale	37	Belvidere
111	Imbert	74	Ratho Mill and Prospect
112	Geffrier	100	Belvidere
113	Clouet	35	} Ratho Mill
114	Arnaud	15	

APPENDIX

No. XXI

A Chronology of the Most Remarkable Events Relative to the West Indies

Columbus discovered the first land Guanahane now St. Salvador, October 10th	1492
———Cuba, October 27th,	
———Hispaniola, November 22nd,	
———Dominica, Guadeloupe & Porto Rico	1493
———Jamaica, May 3rd	1494
———Saint Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad	1498
———Porto Bello and Veragua	1503
Columbus died May 20th	1506
Saint Eustatia occupied by the Dutch	1600
Barbados discovered	1608
Saint Christopher settled by Thomas Warner	1623
Barbados settled by Sir William Courteen	1624
Santa Crux settled by the English and Dutch	1625
Berbice colonised by the Dutch	1626
Providence, in the Bahamas, settled	1629
Antigua and Montserrat settled by Sir Thomas Warner	1632
Curaçoa (sic) taken possession of by the Dutch	1634
Guadeloupe and Martinique colonised by the French	1635
Saint Lucia surrendered to Lord Willoughby	1639
Sugar first made in Barbados	1640
Quinquina (Jesuit's Bark) first carried to Europe	..
Surinam abandoned by the French and occupied by the English	1641
A hurricane	1642
The Dutch expelled the French from Cayenne	1646
Grenada taken possession of by M. Du Parquet	1650
Saint Lucia occupied by the French	..
Anguilla colonised by the English	..
Wars between the Caribs and the French settlers	1655
The Cocoa-tree first discovered in Martinico	..
Jamaica conquered by the British under Venables and Penn	..

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

Hurricane at Guadeloupe	1656
Earthquake at Martinico	1657
The Caribs driven out of Martinico	1658
A Treaty between the English, French and Caribs, leaving the latter undisturbed possession of Dominica and Saint Vincent, March 31st	1660
The first settlement of Campeachy	1662
The 4½ percent Act passed in Barbados, Sept 12th	1663
Lord Willoughby obtained a Grant of Antigua	..
French West India Company formed	1664
The first General Assembly at Jamaica	..
Lord Willoughby and 15 sail, lost in a hurricane off Guadeloupe, August 4th	1666
Montserrat taken by the French	1667
Treaty of Buda signed, the English half of Saint Christophers, Antigua, and Montserrat restored to the English, July 21st	..
New Providence in the Bahamas settled	..
Bridge Town, Barbados, destroyed by fire	1668
The cultivation of Sugar commenced in Antigua by Colonel Codrington	1674
The French West India Company dissolved, and the Islands annexed to the Crown	..
Hurricane at Barbados, August 10th	1675
A Slave-ship wrecked on Bequia; the crew got to Saint Vincent, and were there joined by runaways from other Islands	..
Coffee first cultivated in Jamaica	1676
The Dutch driven out of Tobago by the French	1667
A French fleet under Destries of 11 sail lost near the Isle of Aves	1678
The Duke of Courland agreed with John Poyntz for the settlement of 120,000 acres in Tobago	1682
Cocoa-tree introduced at Martinico	1684
Sir William Phipps recovered a large quantity of silver from a Galleon, lost 1659, off Hispaniola	1687
Great mortality at Nevis	1689

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

War declared between Great Britain and France, May 17th	1689
Saint Christopher's taken by the English	1690
Earthquake at Antigua	..
Insurrection in Jamaica	..
Port Royal in Jamaica destroyed by an Earthquake, June 7th,	1692
Kingston in Jamaica built	1693
The English settled in the Virgin Islands	1694
The Treaty of Ryswick, September 20th	1697
The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel incorporated	1701
Great Britain declared War against France and Spain	1702
The French portion of Saint Christopher's capitulated to the English	..
Admiral Benbow's engagement with a French squadron off Santa Martha	..
Fire at Port Royal, Jamaica, January 9th	1703
Nevis taken by the French	1706
Commodore Wager's engagement with a Spanish Fleet	1708
Governor Park killed by the inhabitants of Antigua, December 7th	1710
Earthquake at Jamaica, August 28th,	1712
The Count de Cerillac surrendered his proprietary right to Grenada to the French West India Company	1714
All the Cocoa-trees in Saint Domingo suddenly destroyed; they were first introduced in 1666	1715
Coffee first introduced to Saint Domingo	..
Campeachy and sixty-two sail of English vessels taken by the Spaniards	1716
The effects of the South Sea Company, valued at £850,000 sterling, seized by orders from the King of Spain; about £200,000 was restored in 1721	1718
Captain Woods Rogers subdues the Pirates at the Bahamas	..

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

All the Cocoa-trees in Martinico destroyed by the wind	1718
Major Paulian, with a French force from Martinico, landed in Saint Vincent to assist the Red Caribs against the Blacks, but was obliged to retreat	1719
The Coffee-tree introduced at Cayenne from Surinam	1721
Port Royal, Jamaica, destroyed by a hurricane, Aug. 28th	1722
Saint Vincent and Saint Lucia granted to the Duke of Montague, by Letters Patent, June 22nd	..
Captain Brathwaite endeavoured to take possession of St. Vincent	1723
A hurricane at Jamaica, Oct. 22nd	1726
Dr. Berkeley attempted to establish a College in Bermuda	1729
Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, and Dominica declared neutral by the English and French	1730
The Moravians sent Missionaries to the West Indies	1732
Santa Crux sold by the French to the Danes for £75,000	1733
A hurricane at Jamaica	1734
A conspiracy to murder the Whites discovered at Antigua, and the ringleaders executed	1736
Hurricane at Saint Domingo, Saint Kitts and Mont- serrat	1737
Great losses sustained from the depredations committed by the Spanish Guard Costas	..
Pacification between the inhabitants of Jamaica and the Maroons	1738
War with Spain	1739
Porto Bello taken by Admiral Vernon	..
Spanish fleet destroyed off Boca Chica	1741
British settlement at Rattan established	1742
Guinea grass introduced in Jamaica from Africa	1744
Hurricane at Jamaica, October 20th	..
Capture of French vessels by Admiral Townsend off Martinico	1745

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

Admiral Hawke's Victory over the French fleet, October 14th	1747
Two hurricanes among the Leeward Islands, September 21st and October 24th	..
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle signed October 7th; Saint Vincent, Dominica, Tobago and Saint Lucia declared neutral, and to belong to the Caribs	1748
Admiral Knowles destroyed the Fort of Port Louis in St. Domingo	..
Peace between England and Spain	1750
War between England and France	1756
Fire at Bridgetown, Barbados, February 8th	..
British attack on Martinico, and Capture of Guada- loupe	1759
George III acceded to the Throne	1760
Insurrection in Jamaica	..
First Methodist Meeting in the West Indies held at Antigua	..
Terms agreed to between the inhabitants of Surinam and the revolted Negroes	1761
Dominica taken by the English	..
Martinico taken by Admiral Rodney and General Monckton, February 4th; also Grenada, Tobago, and Saint Vincent surrendered	1762
Saint Lucia taken, February 26th	..
Capture of the Havanna, August 13th	..
Insurrection of the Negroes in Berbice	1763
The Ants first appeared in Martinico; they had prevailed at Barbados some time before	..
Peace of Paris, February 10th	..
Guadaloupe, Martinico, Saint Lucia surrendered to France; Saint Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, and Tobago to England, and the Havanna to Spain	..
General Melville appointed to the Government of Saint Vincent, Grenada, Dominica and Tobago	..
Saint Vincent Botanic Garden established	..
The Duke of Montague's claim to Saint Vincent disallowed by the Privy Council	1764

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

Hurricane at Martinico and Gaudaloupe	1765
Moravian Missionaries arrived at Barbados	..
The First General Assembly called in Grenada; the payment of the 4½ percent duties resisted	..
Great fire at Bridgetown, Barbados, May 13, and again December 22d	1766
Hurricane at Dominica, Martinico, Montserrat and St. Kitts, August and September	..
Earthquake in Jamaica	..
The troops sent against runaway Slaves in Grenada	1767
Earthquake at Martinico	..
Conspiracy at Montserrat discovered	1768
The Carib lands in Saint Vincent ordered to be surveyed and sold	..
Several estates burnt at Santa Crux, July 15th	..
Saint John's, Antigua, nearly destroyed by fire, August 17th	1769
Dominica made a separate government	1770
Great earthquake at Saint Domingo, June 3d	..
William Leyborne, Governor of the Southern Caribbee Islands, May 2d	..
Saint George's, Grenada, destroyed by fire, December 27th	1771
Disputes in Saint Vincent between the Commissioners and the Caribs	..
Hurricane in the Leeward Islands	1772
Treaty of Peace between the English and the Caribs	1773
Judgment pronounced against the Claim of the Crown to the 4½ percent duties in the ceded Islands	1774
Commencement of the American War	1775
Saint George's, Grenada, nearly destroyed by fire, November 1st	1776
Valentine Morris, Governor of Saint Vincent	..
Dominica taken by the French, September 7th	1778
Saint Lucia taken by the English; Count Destaing repulsed, December 30th	..
	1779

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

Saint Vincent taken by the French, June 18th	1779
Grenada taken by the French, July 3d	..
Great drought in Antigua	..
Admiral Rodney's indecisive engagement with the French fleet, April 17th	1780
Great hurricane throughout the Islands, October	..
American Independency declared	..
Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan attempted to retake Saint Vincent	..
Saint Eustatia taken by the English, February 3d	1781
500 houses burnt in Rosseau, Dominica, Easter Sunday	..
Saint Eustatia and Saint Martin's retaken, Dec. 15th	..
A hurricane at Jamaica, August 1st	..
Tobago taken by the French, June 2d	1782
Saint Christophers taken by the French, February 13th; Nevis and Montserrat also surrendered	..
Admiral Rodney's Victory over the French Fleet, April 12th	..
The Ramillies and several other Ships lost, July	..
The Mango, Cinnamon, and Mangosteen introduced at Jamaica by Lord Rodney	..
Peace between Great Britain and France, Jan. 28th	1783
Saint Vincent, Grenada, Dominica and Saint Christopher, Nevis, and Montserrat ceded to Great Britain; Saint Lucia and Tobago to France	..
Edmund Lincoln, Esq. appointed Governor of Saint Vincent, March 3d	1784
Port au Prince, Saint Domingo, destroyed by Fire, June 29th	1784
Hurricane at Jamaica, July 30	1784
The Runaway Slaves in Dominica suppressed	1785
Hurricane at Jamaica, Guadeloupe and Barbados, September and October	1786
First Wesleyan Missionaries in St. Vincent, Jan. 9th	1787
James Seton, Esq. Governor of St. Vincent, April 2d	..
Intended Insurrection in Demerary discovered	1789

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

Great Losses in Antigua from want of Rain	1789
Commencement of the Troubles in Saint Domingo	..
Ogè and Çhavanne executed at St. Domingo, March	1790
Great Flood at Saint Christophers, April	1792
The Bread Fruit brought to St. Vincent by Capt. Bligh	1793
Tobago taken by the English, April 15th	..
Martinico taken by the English, March 22d	1794
Saint Lucia also taken April 4th, and Guadeloupe April 21st; retaken December 10th	..
La Pique taken by the Blanche; Captain Falknor killed, January 5th	1795
Insurrection in Saint Vincent, March 5th	..
The Maroons in Jamaica surrendered	1796
The Insurgents in Grenada surrendered, June 10th	..
Spanish declaration of War against England, Oct. 5th	..
Demerary, Esequibo, and Berbice surrendered to the English, April	..
Saint Lucia surrendered, May 26th	..
The Caribs in Saint Vincent surrendered, and removed to Rattan, October	1797
Trinidad surrendered to the British, February 17th	..
William Bentinck, Governor of St. Vincent, March 2d	..
The British evacuated Saint Domingo; Toussaint declared Governor, October 26th	1798
Surinam capitulated, August 20th	1799
Curaçoa capitulated, September 22d	1800
The Lowestoffe and eight merchantmen lost off Inagua Grande	..
Peace between England and France, October 1st	1801
Dessalines's Treaty signed, March 27th	..
Tobago, Martinico, Saint Lucia, ceded to France; Demerary, Esequibo, Berbice, and Curaçoa to the Dutch; Trinidad to Great Britain	..
The 8th West India Regiment mutinied at Dominica, April	..

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

Henry William Bentinck, Governor of Saint Vincent, September 23d	1802
Saint Lucia and Tobago surrendered to the British, June, and Demerary, Esequibo, and Berbice in Sept.	1803
Dessalines General in Chief at Saint Domingo, Independence proclaimed, November 29th	..
The Diamond Rock off Martinico fortified by Sir S. Wood	1804
Surinam taken, May 4th	..
Massacre of the White Inhabitants of Saint Domingo, April 29th	..
Hurricane at Saint Christophers, September	..
The French pillaged Dominica and Saint Christophers, February	1805
The Diamond Rock, commanded by Capt. Maurice, surrendered, June 14th	..
The Blanche taken by a French squadron, July 19th	..
Sir George Beckwith, K. B. Governor of St. Vincent	1806
Admiral Duckworth's Victory off Saint Domingo, February 6th	..
General Miranda's Expedition to the Main	..
Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, May 23rd	..
Great injury done to the Bahamas by gales of wind, September	..
Hurricane at Dominica, September 9th	..
Dessalines killed, and Pétion proclaimed President of Hayti, December 27th	..
Curaçoa taken by Captain, afterwards, Sir Charles Brisbane, January 1st	1807
Santa Cruz and Saint Thomas surrendered to the British, December	..
Marie Galante and Deseada surrendered	1808
Port of Spain, Trinidad, destroyed by Fire, April 24th	..
Fire at Montego Bay, Jamaica, June	..
Sir Charles Brisbane Governor of Saint Vincent, November 14th	..

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

Henry Bentinck, Governor of Demerary and Esequibo, December 13th	1808
Peace between Great Britain and Spain, July 4th	..
Spanish part of Saint Domingo taken from the French by the English and Spanish forces	1809
Cayenne surrendered to the British, January 12th	..
Port of Spain again destroyed by Fire; £50,000 granted by Parliament to rebuild it	..
Martinico taken, February 24th	..
The Saintes taken, April 17th	..
Information of an intended Insurrection in Jamaica obtained from a deserter	..
Junon frigate destroyed by two French frigates	1809
Guadaloupe taken, January 27th	1810
Saint Martins taken, February 14th	..
Saint Eustatia and Saba, February 22nd	..
Christophe, King of Hayti, by the name of Henry I	1811
City of Carraccas destroyed by an Earthquake, March 26th	..
Arthur Hodge executed at Tortola for Murder	..
Eruption of the Souffriere, St. Vincent, April 30th	1812
Earthquake at Jamaica, November; and a Hurricane, October,	1813
Castries, Saint Lucia, destroyed by fire, April 6th	..
Hurricanes in Dominica, July and August	..
General Peace; Tobago, Saint Lucia, Demerary, Esequibo, and Berbice retained by the British	1814
Martinico and Guadaloupe occupied by the British for Louis XVIII	1815
Battle of Waterloo, and Flight of Buonaparte, June 18th	..
Fire at Port Royal, Jamaica, July 13th	..
Treaty between the Allied Powers, November 20th	..
Insurrection in Barbados, April 14th	1816
Martinico and Guadaloupe restored to the French	..
The attack on Algiers, by Lord Exmouth, August	..
Earthquake in Saint Vincent and Barbados, Dec. 23d,	..

APPENDIX

No. XXI *continued*

Princess Charlotte of Wales died, November 6th	1817
Hurricane at St. Lucia and Martinique, October 21st	..
Boyer succeeds Petion at Saint Domingo, March	1818
Queen Charlotte died, November 17th	..
Cession of the Floridas to the United States	1819
Fire at Saint John's, Newfoundland, July 19th	..
Hurricane in Antigua and the Leeward Islands	..
Slave Registry Bill passed by the Imperial Parliament	..
Republic of Columbia established, December	1820
Christophe (Henry I of Hayti) destroyed himself	..
Death of George III and Accession of George IV, January 29th,	..
American Non-intercourse Act passed, May	..
The Church in Saint Vincent consecrated, Sept. 6th	..
The Independence of South America acknowledged by the United States	1822
Wesleyan Chapel at Barbados destroyed by a mob	1823
Botanic Garden Establishment at Saint Vincent removed to Trinidad, May	..
Insurrection at Demerary among the Slaves	..
Resolutions of the House of Commons respecting the amelioration of the Slave condition, May 16th	..
Barbados and the Leeward Islands created into a Bishoprick, with two Archdeacons, March 16th	1824
Conspiracy at Martinico discovered	..
The Bishop arrived at Barbados	1825
Independence of Hayti recognised by France	..
Colonial Currency abolished in Tobago	..
The Laws of Trade and Navigation altered	..
Orders in Council respecting Slaves in Trinidad	..
Saint Thomas much injured by fire, February 12th	..
Earthquake at Trinidad, September 20th	..
Branch Associations for the Instruction of Slaves established in the different Islands	1826
Earthquake at Santa Fé de Bogota, November 16th	1827
Numerous piracies committed in the Leeward Islands	1828
Twenty-eight Pirates executed at Saint Christophers, September	..

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